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FORMER WHITE HOUSE AIDE

Goodwin Strives to Enlist Radical Students for LBJ

From the Allen-Scott Report

Richard Goodwin, the free-wheeling former White House aide, is undertaking a private mission for the Johnson Administration from his new college vantage point.

He is going to give future "direction" and "guidance" to the student revolution now brewing on the college campuses.

According to Administration security authorities, Goodwin will seek to unite the left-leaning student movements behind the more revolutionary programs of the "Great Society."

He will help prepare the roles that the nation's universities and colleges will play in carrying the "Great Society" into the community and overseas to the undeveloped nations.

First major objective of Goodwin, now on the staff of the Institute of Advance Studies, Wesleyan College, Conn., will be to put a damper on the differences over U.S. Viet Nam policy and channel this student protest effort into support for the Administration's social programs.

Despite these student groups' militant protests the week of October 11th against U.S. involvement in Viet Nam, Administration officials believe Goodwin can accomplish his mission because of the close similarity of their objectives in areas other than foreign policy.

They point out that the major group operating behind the scene of the Viet Nam protests is the Students for a Democratic Society and that its members are in general agreement with the more revolutionary educational and anti-poverty projects of the Administration.

This coming link between the Administration and the left-leaning student groups is also hinted at in the latest issue of *Liberation*, the radical publication that the SDS and other far-left student groups quote as their bible.

In an article entitled "Another Left," the magazine pinpoints this new combination of forces, reporting:

"We must patiently, tolerantly, and through the most diversified, experimental forms, begin to bring hundreds of thousands of Americans into a conscious, revolutionary and nonviolent movement for a New Society.

"In the months and years ahead, this general movement will gain strength from three dynamic and foreseeable sub-movements. Again, these sub-movements are deeply interconnected, but in all likelihood they will continue to produce different streams of action for a long time to come.

"1. The movement to bring together in a genuine alliance the most militant and self-aware individuals among the Negro and the poor white . . . .

"2. The movement to revolutionize the public education system of this country, which can result in a thorough reorientation of the very meaning, methodology and purpose of organized learning. This movement can turn our colleges and universities into authentic social-interested and directed communities for both students and teacher-scholars alike. Hopefully, it will be able to provide a new ethical standard for the majority of the American population, who will spend part of their lives in institutions of higher education during the next decade.

"3. The movement to bring into being within the central cities of our largest metropolitan centers, entirely new communities. Such communities would be dedicated to creating fully integrated, mixed income, social units."

Significantly, all three of these movements were either launched by President Johnson's "Great Society" program or are being supported with massive injections of federal funds under it.

An intensive reading of the legislative history of the President's anti-poverty, higher-educational, and urban redevelopment programs will show that many of the Administration's objectives are very similar to those of the radical student groups.

A former Johnson speechwriter, Richard Goodwin is now on the staff at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The views of these student groups are also close to the private goals expressed by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John Gardner, one of the key administrators and policy-makers of the "Great Society."

Administration officials who have worked with Goodwin, a ghost writer and policy-maker for both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, say that he has the ability and contacts to organize these radical student groups into "shock troops" for the Administration.

Associates of Secretary Gardner stress that the guidelines he is drafting for the multi-billion-dollar educational program will encourage rather than check these students' activities.

This Goodwin-Gardner combination could produce some revolutionary changes not only on the campus but in our way of living.

(Copyright 1965, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Goodwin thinks student radicals should back "Great Society" welfare programs rather than engaging in anti-Viet Nam protests such as this one in Berkeley, Calif.

What Does Federal Aid Really Mean? Commissioner Keppel Gives an Answer
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Steelworkers' New Goal: 4-Day Week
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Rusk and Gromyko Discuss Atom Pact
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Christmas in October?

Yes. It's the only way to beat the rush. So do yourself—and us—a favor, by doing your HUMAN EVENTS Christmas shopping early, conveniently and significantly. That way, we will have ample time to process all orders. Thank you.

See page 11

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Should We Abolish the NLRB?

Under a bill sponsored by Rep. Griffin, labor matters would be handled by court-appointed commissioners, not by political partisans.

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

There is a welter of confusion among businessmen and unions today as to just what is and what is not an unfair labor practice, what is and what is not the labor law of the land.

That confusion, approaching chaos, is understandable, for the interpreter of the law is the National Labor Relations Board, a group of partisan and politically appointed men who come and go, and bring and take with them their own peculiar notions as to what the law should be.

This situation is intolerable. Our labor laws cover the spectrum of labor-management relations and NLRB decisions can thus affect almost every citizen in the United States.

Yet we find that through the years the NLRB is first an ally of Big Business and then big unions predominate. What was an unfair labor practice five years ago is perfectly acceptable today.

In 1965, the situation is that the independent unions in this country and the business community, with solid grounds, believe that the existing board is an adjunct of the AFL-CIO, there to do the will of Mr. George Meany. Confidence in the board's objectivity, in its adherence to what the Congress wrote and intended, has reached the vanishing point.

Lawyers and unions that bring their cases before the board seem to have no solid basis upon which to expect a decision. What was right in the late '50s is wrong today. There is no established precedent when one decision overturns a decision in an identical case just a few years ago.

Indeed, the decisions seem based not on evidence or precedent so much as they do upon prevailing ideological and political winds which seem today to be blowing briskly toward the labor-left.

Congress must make an end of this rule of men and return labor-management relations to the rule of law.

Repeatedly we find such authors of labor law as Representatives Griffin and Landrum taking to the floor of the Congress, denouncing an NLRB decision which has manifestly flouted the word and sense of the law, as written by the Congress of the United States.

One example of NLRB capriciousness: In the Taft-Hartley Act, Congress specifically stated that union representation was to be determined by secret ballot alone. "Other suitable methods," allowed under previous law, were specifically ruled out.

Yet in more than 200 cases the NLRB has allowed unions to ascertain members' desires for representation by distributing cards and getting workers' signatures.

How can we have industrial peace or industrial justice, when the arbiter of disputes is neither objective nor impartial, but working hand-in-glove with Walter Reuther and Meany?

The answer is not to wait upon the day when management reassumes control of the board, so to dish it out to the AFL-CIO as it has been dished out to independent unions and management.

No, the answer is provided by Rep. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, a man fed up with board elections with no relation to what Congress intended.

The answer is his proposal for a 15-man Labor Court of the United States, whose judges would serve 20-year terms. Court-appointed commissioners would replace the trial examiners who function under the NLRB.

This is what is needed. This would take these judicial matters out of the hands of partisans and politicians and put them in the hands of judges and courts—right where they belong.

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The TFX on its first flight.

Why McNamara Now Is Reluctant To Take Any Credit for the TFX

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who once boasted the TFX airplane as a great success, is shy lately in taking credit for it. This now looks like one of the most costly mistakes ever made by a supposedly responsible public official.

The TFX airplane is the most expensive item of military hardware ever produced by man and very possibly the most controversial.

Sometime this year the plane is supposed to be ready for serious flying as the F-111. If it works well, McNamara can be expected to take all the bows while his iron-handed public relations corps does everything in its power to prevent the American public from looking behind the scenes.

The secretary must hope that people will ignore the TFX until its growing pains have ended. And his press corps, about the most warlike group in the secretary's immediate vicinity, specifically has ordered that the defense establishment help the deception along by an elaborate series of canned praises to be issued when a nosy reporter asks about TFX.

Some items about the aircraft should be cited in view of the bitter controversy about its construction.

It should be made clear that TFX (tactical fighter, experimental) is a magnificent idea. A variable wing plane that can go twice the speed of sound, but still operate at slow speeds, is a first-class concept, and every military man who had anything to do with it can be justly proud. It is only when McNamara took over from the military that TFX got tricky.

Against the unanimous advice of his military advisors, McNamara decided on a design that was not only higher in price than the lowest bid but also inferior in performance in almost every category. He did it arbitrarily, arrogantly and angrily, slapping his decision in the face of the military. His reason was pure McNamara: he knows what is best for the military; soldiers don't.

To bring the record up to date, each plane was supposed to cost about $3.5 million. The estimate now is for nearly $5 million apiece.

The plane was supposed to serve both the Air Force and the Navy to produce vast savings. So many bugs have developed in the carrier capabilities of the plane, however, that recent testimony before Congress by air admirals has cast serious doubt on the future of TFX at sea.

If, in fact, the Navy cannot use the plane as extensively as once thought, the blunder will be staggering. Both branches favored the design and specifications which were rejected.

One of McNamara's reasons for rejecting the design that the services wanted was that it used too much titanium, a light "super metal." But now titanium has been used extensively to help get the bugs out of the McNamara version.

Instead of the proposed 55,000 pounds of weight, the first one off the line weighed almost 70,000 pounds. Its range was supposed to be more than 4,000 miles, but it is now down to just over 3,000.

McNamara's mistake will cost us millions—perhaps billions in the long run. Worse, it could cause another chink in our defense armor which the secretary has so dangerously mismanaged.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

14b Gag Loses

Following is the 45-to-47 rollcall vote by which the Senate on October 11 refused to invoke cloture to cut off debate on the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. Anti-right-to-work forces wanted to halt debate. A two-thirds majority of those senators present was required to shut off discussion on right-to-work, but the Administration could not muster a simple majority.

TO INVOKE CLOTURE: 45

DEMOCRATS FOR (40): Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Burdick, Church, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N. Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N. J.) and Yarborough.

REPUBLICANS FOR (5): Case, Cooper, Javits, Kuchel and Smith.

AGAINST CLOTURE: 47

DEMOCRATS AGAINST (21): Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N. C.), Lausche, McClellan, McGovern, Monroney, Robertson, Russell (S. C.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST (26): Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N. D.).

Paired for cloture: Anderson, Brewster, Gruening and Young (Ohio) Democrats.

Paired against cloture: Fulbright and Cannon, Democrats. (One vote against offsets two votes for.)

Not voting but announced for: Scott, Republican.

Not voting but announced against: Gore, Democrat.

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When Government Questioners Invade the Schools

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Are you unhappy with your wife? Would you like to have a different wife? Do you think you'll ever amount to anything with the wife you have?

If an agent of the U.S. government descended upon the living room of Joe Doakes some evening, and put it to him that he just about had to answer questions of this nature, the probabilities are that Joe would throw the bum out and then yell for his congressman. But such is the submissiveness of the typical American in the presence of bureaucratic inquisitions that nearly a million pupils in the public schools this week are docilely undressing their psyches for the computerized eye of the U.S. Office of Education.

The tests are being administered under authority given to the Office of Education in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As it passed, the law contained an innocuous paragraph directing that a survey be made "concerning the lack of availability of equal educational opportunities for individuals by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Columnist Kilpatrick feels the questionnaire is paving the way for more civil rights legislation—including reassignment of pupils.

Now the survey is being conducted, among 5,300 carefully chosen schools, and by next summer the results will be in hand. The results will show a lack of availability all right. With these tests, the results could not possibly show anything else.

First-graders get a test done up in sick-orange, consisting mainly of picture questions intended to test basic intelligence—but the test is not really what matters. Of greater importance is the teacher's private interview with each pupil: What is his race? Who acts as his father? Who acts as his mother? How far in school did his father go?

At the third-grade level, the test comes in a brown book and a green book, and the instructions to teachers are straight from *Up the Down Staircase.* Each student is to have a six-digit identification number, which is to be entered in 12 different places. The test is mostly a straight intelligence and comprehension test, but after a while we get down to business in the brown book. The third-grade child is to lick his No. 2 pencil and carefully fill in the appropriate circles:

Who is now a father to you? Do most of your classmates like you? If you had your choice, would you rather go to another school than this one?

Finally, the third-grader gets to questions based upon five simple drawings of 12 children in a classroom. In drawing "A," all the children are white; in drawing "B," 10 are white and 2 are colored; in drawing "C," it is half and half; in drawing "D," 2 are white and 10 are colored, and in drawing "E," all the pupils are colored. The third-grader is instructed to "find the picture which looks most like your good friends."

Most of the sixth-grade test is devoted to vocabulary, reading comprehension, the understanding of figures, and the like, but after a while the child gets to Part VII. Once again, we find the "Who acts as your father" bit, along with the household inventory; Vacuum cleaner? Hi-fi set? Television? And then, very gently: "Last year, how many of the students in your class were white?" "If I could change, I would be someone different from myself." "People like me don't have much of a chance to be successful in life." The next to the last question is the hooker: "Think now who you would like most to have for your classmates. How many of them would be white?"

Tests for ninth-graders and twelfth-graders follow the same pattern. Pupils are told they don't really have to answer these intimate inquiries, "but we hope you will answer all of them." What the government wants to know is merely this: "If you could be in the school you wanted, how many of the students would you want to be white?"

What is to be gained from this impudent business? The palpable answer, as plain as the triangle that doesn't match the squares, is that the U.S. Office of Education is here laying the groundwork for new legislation in the field of civil rights—legislation that would require a deliberate racial "mix," to be achieved by the transplantation of little children, in order to tinker with the inequalities that are vital to a free society. All this is to be achieved through Mr. Johnson's copyrighted, patented, never-fail device of the carrot and the stick, by which integration is rewarded and the absence of integration means a cut in federal aid.

"Where does most of the money come from that pays for your food, house and clothing?" From the Democratic party, teacher. And who acts as your daddy? Lyndon Johnson, teacher. Do you ever get fed up with the federal government? That last question, at least, is nowhere to be found.

(Copyright 1965, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

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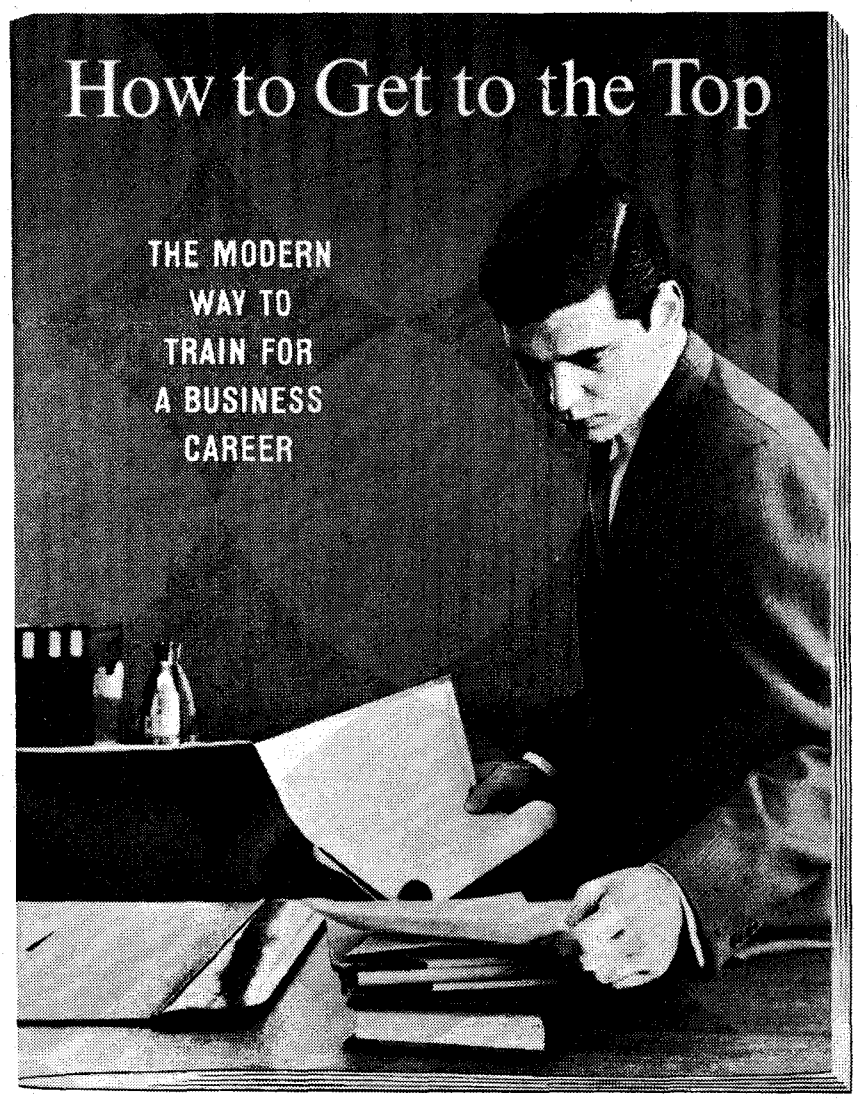
BLACKJACK—LBJ is using a $300-million federal plum to blackjack House Democrats into support of his program. The project is an ultra-modern atom smasher and nuclear research center. In a recent conference with House Democratic leaders, Johnson warned that the multi-million-dollar project would not go to a state represented by independent lawmakers.



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CAPITOL CAMERA

• The following responsible sources are now worried about a Communist take-over in the Dominican Republic: Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.); Ruby Hart Phillips, correspondent for the *Latin American Times;* Jules Dubois, columnist for the Chicago *Tribune;* Paul Bethel, who edits *Free Cuba News;* Virginia Prewitt, Latin American columnist for the Washington *Daily News;* Andrew McClellan, AFL-CIO inter-American representative, and, last week, even the State Department's Thomas Mann. Sen. Dodd says pro-Communists have been given important posts under Garcia-Godoy; that the only two papers published in the entire country are the Communist papers printed in the rebel zone; and that the "Communists have apparently been able to take over control of the University of Santo Domingo."

DODD

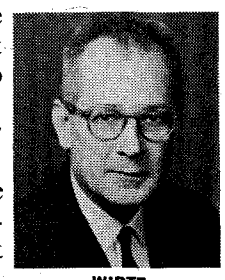
• *By a vote of 185 to 162, the House of Representatives last week endorsed Rep. James Harvey's (R.-Mich.) measure to knock out the money sought to put the controversial rent subsidy program into operation. Though it could be reversed, this vote is another big setback to the "Great Society." Harvey, who led the fight against the proposed program last June, says the funds could go to those making at least $10,000 a year and others with $25,000 in assets.*

• Officials of the American Bar Association last week charged that Francis X. Morrissey, long-time friend of the Kennedy clan, was the worst qualified nominee for the federal bench they had ever encountered. The ABA officers also said that Morrissey, recently nominated to the federal bench by LBJ, had received a degree from a Georgia law school described as a "diploma mill." In testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Bernard G. Segal of the ABA said of Morrissey: "From the standpoint of legal training, legal experience and legal ability, we have not had any case where these factors were so lacking."

MORRISSEY

• *There were persistent rumors last May that LBJ was anxious to help former White House assistant Walter Jenkins set up a cable television company in Texas. Late in September the rumor panned out: Jenkins acquired Station CATV in Eagle Pass, Tex. He still owns 4 per cent interest in the Johnson family TV properties.*

• Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz doesn't like to talk about it, but he has a brother who was the Illinois state organizer of the Communist party in 1944, according to the *Daily Worker* of Jan. 30, 1944. He also has a nephew active in student rebellions. Further developments on the Wirtz family may soon appear in the anti-Communist publication, *Tocsin.*


WIRTZ

• *Those who want information on the leftist nature of the teach-ins are urged to get a copy of* The Anti-Viet Nam Agreement and the Teach-In Movement, *a 256-page document detailing Communist support for the teach-ins and the Red backgrounds of the teach-in teachers, put out by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.*

This Week in Washington

Big Union Setback

In the September 18 issue, *Human Events* informed its readers that right-to-work appeared "safe for this year." But few politicos were willing to predict the repeal move would suffer as large a defeat as occurred last week.

Its removal from the books was considered Big Labor's rock-bottom price for delivering LBJ and the Democrats a landslide victory in 1964. While the AFL-CIO chief lobbyist Andrew Biemiller was swaggering around the Capitol boasting there would be at least 56 votes to head off the filibuster repeal, only 45 senators came to the unions' rescue (see vote on page 2).

Forty-seven senators—a clear majority of those present—voted against cutting off the filibuster, thus killing the repeal move for this year. So inept were the labor bosses, they couldn't even obtain the vote of Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.), a true-blue liberal whose campaigns are fueled by union money.

Credit for the defeat is going to the National Right-to-Work Committee and the Republicans, particularly Senators Dirksen (Ill.), Fannin (Ariz.), Thurmond (S.C.), Curtis (Neb.) and Dominick (Colo.). "We haven't won much this year," said one GOP political figure, "but this was a major victory. It clearly shows that the labor union barons and the Administration's 'Great Society' can be stopped."

Reed Larson, executive vice president of the Right-to-Work Committee, remarked in a letter to supporters:

"We strongly urge that you immediately write or wire senators who opposed cloture, expressing your appreciation of their courageous stand for freedom. Opponents of compulsion have won an enormous victory, but the drive of top union officials to destroy right-to-work laws is certain to continue unabated."

Political pundits say the defeat of the repeal move this session may put some welcome checks on Big Labor's power. The AFL-CIO, it is noted, hasn't been able to obtain for itself this year a single piece of special-interest legislation.

Not only has the drive to repeal right-to-work been stalled, but so have other labor demands concerning minimum wage, double-overtime, common-situs picketing, and the like. No doubt labor will be beating the drums for such measures next year, but the smothering of the move to eliminate right-to-work may bolster the Congress into defeating other union-supported measures.

Unknown to the general public is that not only conservatives but liberals are also getting fed up with Big Labor. Columnists Marquis Childs, Richard Wilson and Drew Pearson have blasted union political power recently. So have a number of liberal senators.

Drew Pearson, speaking the thoughts of many liberals, recently accused labor of asking for too big a slice of the economic pie. ". . . [I]n reaching for higher and higher wages, more and more power," said Pearson, echoing conservative opinion, "the danger of current trade unionism is that it might upset the balance of the economy.

"Today a minimum wage bill boosting the minimum up to $1.75 an hour [now dead] is pending in Congress. The effect of this will be more automation and more unemployment for unskilled Negroes, the class of labor which needs employment most."

The *Texas Observer*, spokesman for the liberals in the Lone Star State, recently reflected the unease with which many liberals look upon labor's power. "In my opinion," said editor Ronnie Dugger, "the liberals in and out of Texas should cut loose from all present organizations, including organized labor." Dugger continued: "Sadly, but with clear minds the Texas liberals must accept and cope with the fact that in the United States now, and particularly in Texas, organized labor is part of the power structure, from which citizens must strive to be independent citizens."

If this sentiment continues to rise among liberals, Big Labor may find its political power on the wane.

Red Trade

• Robert Amory, a former high-ranking CIA official who favored recognition of Red China and supported the policy which brought Castro to power, is now a consultant to LBJ on Red trade matters. Insiders say he, along with Francis Bator (who's on the staff of LBJ foreign policy adviser McGeorge Bundy), are preparing position papers for the President urging the United States to step up trade with Communist countries.

• Young Americans for Freedom, *Human Events* and countless other conservative organizations and individuals are still receiving flak in the press for having brought enough public pressure to bear against Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. to cause it to cancel its deal to construct a valuable synthetic rubber plant in Rumania. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, whose country carries on heavy trade with Rumania, had this to say in a report on September 27 to the Communist party of the Soviet Union: "*The national economy is in short supply of a large amount of synthetic rubber of which we are in dire need*" (emphasis added). Kosygin also said: "In thoroughly developing our country's machine building, we must make wider use of the achievements of foreign technology."

• In spite of the fact it is pushing trade with the Soviets and their satellites, the State Department itself has given the best reasons for not trading with Red countries. In a document issued in September called "USSR Falters in Economy Growth Rate with the U.S.," the department reveals that the Soviet economy lag is due to the country's failure to exploit adequately "Western advances in science and in manufacturing techniques" and due to the "expansion of Soviet military programs that have taken high-quality men, machinery and materials needed for modernizing the economy."

• And as if to answer State Department feelings that the Soviets are our friends, Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Communist party, told the central committee of the Communist party on September 29 that the Soviets are currently giving "to our Vietnamese comrades extensive aid. We have delivered to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam considerable amounts of weapons and military supplies. Our position is to be in the lead in extending to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam both military and political aid, which is needed to repel the American aggression. We are consequently uniting all forces within the brotherly Socialist countries to extend the assistance to the Vietnamese nation which is combatting at the moment the imperialist aggression."

• Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Commerce Secretary John Connor wrote letters to six major U.S. cigarette manufacturers last week congratulating them for resisting consumer boycott threats designed to force them to end their imports of tobacco from Communist Yugoslavia. The letters were addressed to the American Tobacco Co., Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., Lorillard Co., Philip Morris, Inc., and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Administration sources noted that earlier boycotts had caused a sizable interference in Red trade.

Lindsay Woos Vassar

Rep. John Lindsay (R.-N.Y.), candidate for New York mayor, is said to be lagging far enough behind Democrat Abraham Beame that he's catering to left-wing and Black-Nationalist kooks in order to pick up votes. After first praising the left-wing Mobilization for Youth, Lindsay has switched to cheering for the Black Nationalist-infiltrated HARYOU-ACT, now under investigation by New York County, the

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federal government and even Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), who founded it.

In wooing the radicals of the left, Lindsay has been able to get the backing of the New York chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Lindsay, however, knows how to make a pitch on any level, and now he's taking up with another interesting group: alumnae of Vassar College. Columnist John Herling has run across a letter mailed to Vassar graduates by a leading alumna, Mrs. Samuel Lanahan, considered Lindsay's Girl Friday in Washington. Mrs. Lanahan is the daughter of the late F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Says the letter: "Blood is thicker than politics, so they say—hence this letter in behalf of Mrs. John Lindsay (Mary Harrison '47), whose husband is, as you know, running on the Republican and Liberal tickets for mayor of New York.

"As a lifelong working Democrat, I do not feel disloyal to my party in supporting the Liberal candidate for New York. Especially as Mary is a Vassar girl, and even more especially as John's voting record in Congress is one of the kind we well-educated, thinking women were taught to encourage."

Herling thinks this pitch to the snobs might backfire, however, noting that the letter has roused "anger and scorn" among Vassarites.

Danger in Viet Nam

In spite of some hopeful signs on the military front in South Viet Nam, Asian experts are warning of serious political dangers.

Reports emanating from sources close to the White House, for example, reveal that the Johnson Administration may be willing to risk losing the military gains at the bargaining table, if the Communists are ready to negotiate.

Informed insiders continue to assert that both LBJ and the Soviets are pushing for a cease-fire by next year—some say as early as Christmas of this year.

But when this point is reached, say the experts, the danger will mount. A cease-fire, if it comes in an election year, will put LBJ under pressures to make concessions in order to polish his "peace image" with the voters—a factor of which the Reds are very well aware.

The Soviet Communists, furthermore, think a cease-fire is the only way to get American troops out of South Viet Nam. LBJ has indicated the United States will withdraw after any truce. The Soviet strategy, it is claimed, is to make peace, have the Viet Cong melt back into the population and then take over the country after the Americans leave.

Yet this is not the only political danger now facing the United States. Some people are also concerned about the infiltration of leftists into the present government of South Viet Nam.

Chief example: Vu Van Thai, South Viet Nam's newly appointed ambassador to the United States. In a recent interview, Thai called for a non-aligned Southeast Asia and claimed he was not opposed to communism. "I am not against communism," he said, "but I am opposed to the brand of irresponsible communism promoted by Peking and certain North Vietnamese."

That sort of approach to communism, say Asians, can be fatal. Unfortunately, it is added, the State Department and LBJ's advisers think along the same lines.

Captive Nations Sabotaged

Did the State Department get its man? Speculation in Washington is that Brutus Coste, former secretary general of the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN), was "voted" out of office with a subtle nudge from department officials.

Composed of exiles from Communist satellite nations, the ACEN is a very influential organization which over the years has acquired the reputation of being a genuine voice of the peoples of Eastern Europe. A former Rumanian diplomat, Coste has been secretary general to the organization since its inception in 1954.

He is known, however, to have sharply disagreed with the department and its "accommodation" policy toward Moscow and the Eastern European satellites.

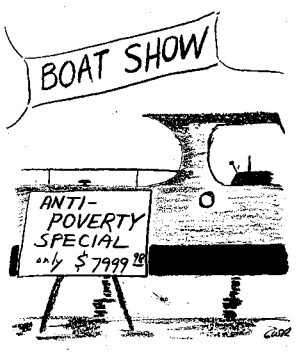
His outspokenness, it is believed, put Administration officials in a rage and finally triggered his dismissal from office by a 5-to-4 vote of the ACEN's General Committee on September 21.

Government officials have no direct control over ACEN, but it is subsidized by the Free Europe Committee which, in turn, is partly subsidized by secret federal government grants. Government pressure on the FEC, it is said, resulted in Coste's ouster.

Coste charges that since 1963 the FEC has tried to pressure ACEN into taking up the "conciliatory" approach to communism, with even speeches by Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) being squeezed out of ACEN literature by the FEC. Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) thinks a congressional investigation into Coste's ouster may be in order.

Poverty Scandals

The anti-poverty program continues to be bogged down in scandal:



• The federally financed HARYOU-ACT, headed by a friend of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) and accused of mishandling nearly $1 million in funds, has 30 Black Nationalists on its staff, has published a comic strip derogatory of whites called "Uncle Whitey" and supports such bizarre groups as playwright LeRoi Jones' Black Arts Repertory Theater School. Extreme leftist Jones, author of *The Toilet*, a play in which a white pervert attempts to seduce Negroes in a men's room, recently excoriated whites as "devils, beasts and liars."

• The federal "War on Poverty" last week was caught red-handed in an attempt to deceive Congress as to the number of publicity persons it has hired. A House Appropriations subcommittee released testimony revealing that writers and technical firms hired on a short-term basis have been paid through purchase orders normally used to buy supplies. This meant that the names of those receiving the payments did not show up on a list of temporary employes and consultants that was submitted to Congress by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.) revealed that Sargent Shriver's OEO had disguised—through the purchase order arrangement—a payment of over $2,000 to Bill Daffron to write propaganda for the federal anti-poverty warriors. At least $20,000 has been spent in this underhanded fashion. With the evidence of duplicity flaunted before him, even Shriver admitted this practice was "lousy."

• Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.) reveals yet another dubious practice of the anti-poverty program: paying plush salaries to reporters to turn out propaganda for Sargent Shriver. Noted Williams:

"George E. Clifford Jr. makes $240 per week at the Washington *Daily News* [as a sports writer]. At poverty headquarters he made $3,900 between March 15 and July 31, 1965. That should put Mr. Clifford ahead of the poverty game.

"Likewise, Mr. Hugh D. MacLean is not letting poverty catch up with him. His salary at the *News* is $13,000 annually. Between March 24, 1965, and July 15, 1965, the taxpayers subsized him to the extent of $3,040—a tidy moonlighting sum."

Charles E. Scripps, chairman of the board of Scripps-Howard newspapers of which the *Daily News* is one, wrote Williams he was not enthusiastic about the practice. Scripps said the problem with journalists holding government jobs is that the reader "rightly, or wrongly, may have doubts about the objectivity or integrity of that newspaper."

Scripps stated some could also interpret a working journalist's job with the government as a device by the government to "buy the newspaper's support . . . . I feel that the people will be best served if government and the press remain as separate as possible . . . . Any intermingling of the two is done at a risk."

Shriver, however, apparently sees nothing wrong with the government using taxpayers' money to help persuade the press to his point of view.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) has discovered that political scientist James Mellen of New Jersey's Drew University, after signing a loyalty oath, obtained more than $6,000 under the National Defense Education Act in 1961. In a recent teach-in, Mellen admitted he was "a professed Marxist" and said he agreed with the controversial Dr. Eugene Genovese that he would like to see the Communists win in Viet Nam. Queried Gross: "How many other characters like Mellen have received similar grants?"

GROSS

• *Richard Nixon says Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. should step down as leader of the civil rights movement. Critical of King's role in offering solutions for Viet Nam, the former vice president also stated that "The period has passed when demonstrations and marching in the streets were needed to obtain rights for America's Negro citizens."*

• Broadway producer David Merrick has retorted to playwright Arthur Miller's refusal to attend the signing of the new Arts and Humanities Act in protest against the war in South Viet Nam. At the time, Miller said: "When the guns go boom-boom, the arts die." Retorted Merrick: "This is not what he said when he was all for the guns going boom-boom a few years ago against Nazi aggression. I find it puzzling that he doesn't want the guns to go boom to stop the Red Chinese aggression."

MILLER

• *A recent Harris poll disclosed that 87 per cent of the American people believe that LBJ "knows how to get things done." Yet 69 per cent also characterized the President as a "wheeler-dealer politician." Fifty-four per cent of those polled added that LBJ is "too touchy about criticism."*

• The brothers Kennedy—Bobby and Teddy—created a major stir during the recent Polish-American Pulaski Day Parade in New York. Last year, Bobby marched without permission in the parade and he was warned again this year that politicians were not permitted to march. Yet Bobby and Teddy both marched, forcing parade officials to ask them to leave. "We don't run the parade for personal publicity and that's why we asked them to leave the parade," an official stated.

KENNEDY

• *Noting rising public resentment toward LBJ and his policies, pollster Sam Lubell reports that if the trend continues, "sizable Republican gains in Congress are likely in 1966." Lubell's poll found Americans concerned about Johnson's civil rights position, Administration handling of the Vietnamese conflict and the high cost of living.*

• Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.) charged recently that the nation's small businessman has been seriously hurt by Lady Bird's so-called Highway Beautification bill. "Putting billboards 660 feet from the road," Cramer said, "is a great hardship on the small businessman who is not on the highway and is going to put a lot of them out of business. Now that doesn't mean, of course, LBJ's big TV station at Austin, Tex., because they can afford to advertise with $900-a-month advertising billboards."

CRAMER

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Steel Union's New Goal: 4-Day Week; 5 Days' Pay

By VICTOR RIESEL

Apparently everybody except the "prisoners" have forgotten "the week that was" when the bantering, cajoling, persuasive Lyndon Johnson "incarcerated" the men of steel in a White House executive office suite.

Only the other day the steel union's chiefs reported to a district convention in New York City and this correspondent found himself in lonely vigil at an empty press table. But this trip was necessary.

Big news was made, albeit wrapped in the rollicking Irish wit of United Steelworkers' Vice President Joe Molony. His report spoke of the things to come in the future from the week that was.

Molony predicted that the million-member steel union will fight for what should be described as permanent unemployment insurance. No worker should ever be without income, asserted the mellifluous Molony. He disclosed that the union will launch a legislative drive to make it a federal law that an unemployed worker shall be compensated by the state—for years if necessary—between jobs.

"A man should receive unemployment insurance," said Molony, "not for six months, not for a year, but until he's given another job . . . . It should be the work of the trade union movement to petition Congress to allow a man to receive a percentage of his wages when he is unemployed until he gets another job."

This, added Molony, is the solution to automation's problems. He announced that the steel union had a million members but feared losing some of them when newly automated mills open.

To offset layoffs, he called for a four-day, 32-hour week at 40 hours pay. This would mean a 20 per cent increase in wages and for the while it is "impractical."

But, he pledged, it will be won over the next few years. And though he spoke while steel industry contracts still are being drawn up (it will take until Christmas), he indicated the shape of things to come when next these pacts expire in '68.

The roars of laughter matched the roars of applause as he described the early hours of the week that was. The feuding negotiators had been shifted from lush, velveted and carpeted, leather-chaired White House quarters to rooms that were "dirty, unswept and with no air conditioning."

At one point Molony looked out the window. There on the White House lawn was a huge hole (dug by some construction workers). Molony revealed that he called over Secretary Treasurer Walter Burke and said "I think it's a mass grave. Maybe we ought to move a little faster."

But to the industrial executives it was no laughing matter. They fought for every mill of a cent because they reckoned that every additional penny an hour, added to the pay of the men in the mills, meant an additional $15 million a year.

For weeks now computers and cost accounting and tax experts have been working on the final cost of the steel pact made behind the firmly closed doors under the President's pressure.

Their best estimates now come to at least a billion and a quarter dollars more in direct labor costs over the 35-month contract.

And these executives are moaning low over what some call "compact poker." This is a reference to the "wild card" in the deck.

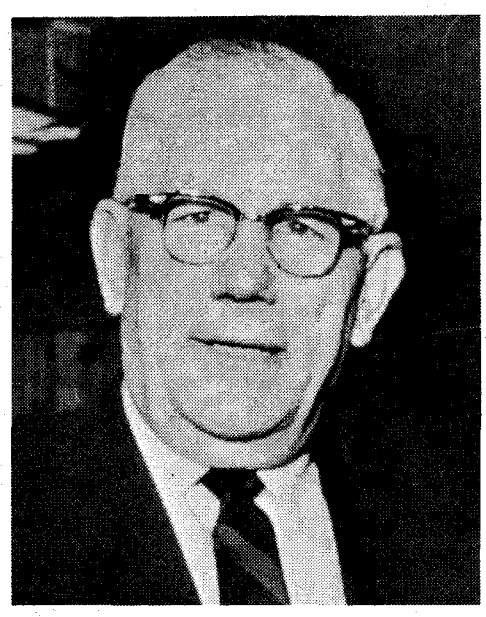
No one now can predict just how many steelworkers will pick up their option to retire at the new pension rates. The retirees could total 10,000 or 37,000. Any guess now would be a wild one—so the insiders call it the "wild card."

Thus, it all adds up to the biggest pot ever won by the steel union. And it was the new team of "Abe" Abel, Walter Burke and Joe Molony, with an assist from a mighty powerful "kibitzer," some of the steel industry executives say ruefully.

How does the union view it? Joe Molony's fervent words about the chief executive puts it clearly.

"I hear that some say the end of collective bargaining is coming when the President starts to interfere.

"LBJ has a right to interfere with union and industry affairs. This right is granted by Congress. The President could have been ruthless and unkind and could have invoked the Taft-Hartley [80-day injunction] if he wanted.



New steelworkers' head I. W. Abel helped lead union to enormous wage victory.

"But instead of using an injunction, he invited us to his home. And he gave us comfort, advice, aid and support. Because of him and his help, we were able to avoid a strike and win an agreement.

"The United Steelworkers owe LBJ a debt of thanks. We have a friend in the White House . . . ."

Molony wound up by thanking the President. Thus was written the lead to one of the biggest stories of 1968.

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Is the Republican Strategy To Bore Everyone to Death?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The moribund condition of the Republican party is attested by the fact that the only alleged members of that persuasion who have been making any news recently are a couple of chameleons named Gov. George Romney of Michigan and Rep. John V. Lindsay of New York. Romney was the speaker recently before the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, and Lindsay is running for mayor of New York.

Gov. Romney introduced himself as both a conservative and a liberal in the "genuine" sense, in contrast, he said, to "pseudo" conservatives and liberals. This is like saying he is a cross between a rose and skunk cabbage, as the terms "conservative" and "liberal" are mutually contradictory as applied in present day politics.

The Democrats contend that they have a monopoly on "liberalism," which seems to consist of centralizing all power in Washington and spending with all the stops pulled out.

Romney talks about being "genuine." He ran out on the national ticket last year, but he did take care of George (none genuine without this signature).

Lindsay is another hybrid who is promoting himself as the "fusion" candidate in New York, having entered an unholy alliance with the Liberal party, which is even more "liberal" than he is and fancies itself as the swing force in the state. He is teamed up with the Liberal party chairman, running on his slate for president of the city council, and his candidate for controller is a Democrat, right out of the cabinet of Mayor Wagner, the incumbent, who is not running again.

Lindsay soft-pedals the fact that he is a Republican (at least, by nominal affiliation), and spouts the "liberal" line at all times, though the Conservative party candidate, William F. Buckley Jr., has unkindly said that Lindsay has yet to say anything that a Times Square pigeon would find worth listening to. Buckley is an authentic Republican, but Lindsay has appropriated the party nomination.

We are given to wonder, in contemplating types like Lindsay and Romney, whether the Republican strategy is to bore everybody to death. These people are no more identifiable as Republicans than a herringbone topcoat on a hanger in a store window.

If you elected them, what would you have? The party will never succeed at the cost of abandoning conservative principles, of standing up for sound money, a sane fiscal policy, and a *minimum* of federal interference with individual initiative and decision.

The Democrats are always happy to provide more than enough block wardens to coerce the citizens and baby sitters to take all responsibility off their minds.

Furthermore, we wonder about the motives of these hybrids. Republicans, and all decent people, should always bear in mind the inquiry of Matthew, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" There are enough lost souls in the apparatus of the dominant Democrats. The Republicans, at least, should hang fast to something that even government can't take away from them.

☐ ☐ ☐

BIG DIFFERENCE—The scene was a class in Marxism-Leninism in Rumania. "What is the difference between freedom of speech in the West and in the Socialist countries?" asked the teacher. Only one student raised his hand. "In the West," he replied, "there is freedom after the speech too."

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American Housewives Pay Out Millions To Support Subsidies for Foreign Sugar

By JACK W. GORE in the Fort Lauderdale *News*

While few American housewives are aware of the situation, they are being played for "suckers" in one of the "sweetest" rackets that has ever been dreamed up.

The racket revolves around that common commodity known as sugar, and the American housewife is taking it on the chin in two ways. First, her own tax dollars are being used to pay a huge subsidy to foreign producers of sugar while, secondly, these subsidies act to drive up the price she must pay for sugar at her grocery store.

To understand how this racket works it is necessary to point up that, as far as this country is concerned, sugar is one of the most tightly controlled commodities in existence.

Both the domestic production of sugar and the amount that can be imported

Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) notes that sugar subsidies are costing the U.S. $750 million per year.

into the country are rigidly controlled by the federal government under authority voted by Congress.

This authority is vested in the federal government through legislation commonly known as the Sugar Act, a five-year extension of which is now before the Congress as one of its final pieces of business before adjournment.

The Sugar Act specifies the exact number of tons of sugar that can be produced and marketed by our domestic sugar growers as well as fixing the number of tons that foreign countries can ship to the United States.

What makes this sugar business a racket is that foreign sugar producers are paid a fancy subsidy for each pound of sugar they deliver dockside at New York. To indicate what a bonanza this subsidy amounts to, it is only necessary to note that while the average world price for raw sugar last month was only 1.79 cents per pound, foreign sugar producers were paid 6.85 cents per pound for raw sugar delivered to New York.

This means, therefore, that our federal government is handing foreign sugar producers a bonus of approximately $100 per ton for each ton of sugar they are permitted to import to our own country. If a foreign country is given a quota of 30,000 tons a year, this would mean the total subsidy at present prices would come to approximately $3 million.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that some 29 foreign countries hired expensive lobbyists this year in an effort to either get a quota assigned to them under the Sugar Act or to get their present quotas increased.

According to information produced by Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois, these sugar lobbyists were paid a total of $357,258 this year alone for their activities. At the top of the list were former Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, and Washington attorney Charles Patrick Clark, both of whom were paid $50,000. Chapman represented Mexican sugar interests, while Clark represented Venezuelan sugar producers.

Mexican sugar producers can well afford to pay Chapman $50,000, as their sugar quota in the new sugar bill extension is pegged at 340,925 tons which would produce a subsidy of over $34 million for Mexican producers at the expense of U.S. housewives. Venezuelan sugar producers can also afford to pay Clark his $50,000 fee as he has produced a good increase in their quota this year.

Rep. Findley has pointed out that these sugar subsidies are costing this country in excess of $750 million per year and he has been successful in forcing Rep. Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, who has exercised iron-fisted control over the sugar quota bill for many years, to permit a full House debate on two amendments which Findley has proposed.

One amendment would serve to drastically curtail the employment of lobbyists by foreign countries by automatically cutting to zero the quota of any country which employed a lobbyist to influence sugar legislation.

Findley's other amendment would put an end to what he terms "profiteering on a grand scale" in this sugar business by requiring foreign producers to pay a "fee" to the U.S. Treasury equal to three-quarters of the difference between the subsidized U.S. price and the world price of sugar.

Such a "fee' was collected up to last year but was dropped when Congress was unable to agree on an extension of the Sugar Act and the authority to levy the "fee" expired.

Rep. Findley now wants Congress to reimpose the "fee" and he claims failure to do so will cost the treasury $1.4 billion over the five-year life of the new extension to the Sugar Act.

We think Rep. Findley's proposed amendments are fully justified as there is certainly no sugar shortage, either in this country or the world today, and we think it is high time American housewives are awakened to the fact they are being treated as "suckers" by their own government for the benefit of foreign sugar producers.

'I'm an Agitator,' Says Poverty Worker

Complaints are pouring into the offices of the anti-poverty program in Denver because of the election of Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales as unpaid chairman of Denver's War on Poverty, Inc. Gonzales, who makes $10,000 a year as director of the local Neighborhood Youth Corps program, says "I'm an agitator and a troublemaker. That's my reputation, and that's what I'm going to be."

Gonzales talks about mass rallies for the poor and ponders leading a contingent of Denverites to picket the poverty program offices in Pueblo, Colo., because officials picked an "Anglo" rather than a Spanish-American to head the program there.

Gonzales, says Denver's *Rocky Mountain News*, "is a political man, openly pinning his faith thus far on the Democratic party, and admiring rather than chary of those who mix politics with poverty."

Gonzales says he will use the poverty program to give work to Spanish-Americans. He describes the poverty-program thus: "Just like in politics, where you throw a job to your brother or your uncle—these [the poor] people get a job through the poverty program and learn how to go about wangling a job for a brother, or a man from the community. The Negro has done it in Denver. Now we [Spanish-Americans] have to do it too."

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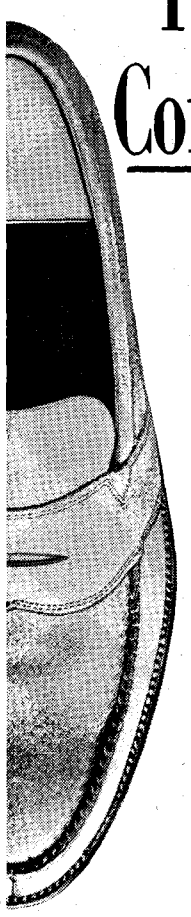

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Keppel Tips His Hand, Shows What Feder

Not only conservatives but even liberals nowadays are beginning to worry about federal control over education.

Item: Columnists Evans and Novak, who list to port in their writings, recently stirred up a storm against some members of the government's Community Relations Service (CRS) for trying to foist federally approved textbooks on local school boards and publishers. A memo drafted by a key figure in the CRS claimed most textbooks had not given the Negro his rightful place in history. Therefore, the memo continued, the CRS should mount a "massive educational and informational campaign" directed at "publishers, school administrators and boards, parents and teachers groups" to change the textbooks. Once the educational and informational campaign is underway, the memo added, "we should conduct a systematic effort to contact all publishers and school boards to encourage their publication and adoption of textbooks conforming to established standards."

Liberals Evans and Novak, however, were not favorably impressed with the way the CRS might try to improve the Negro's lot. The term "established standards," said the columnists, "has a particularly ominous ring . . . the idea of the federal leviathan with its incomparable powers of coercion getting into the textbook business is enough to make publishers break out in a cold sweat. It smacks of rewriting history in Orwellian style."

Item: Robert Boyd of the Detroit *Free Press* pricked latent fears of federal control when he wrote earlier this year:

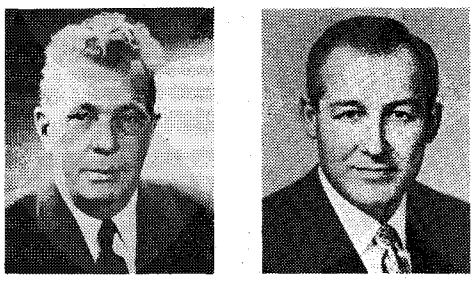
"Federally financed researchers have developed whole new courses of study-textbooks, education films, teaching guides. Federal funds are being used to spread these new curricula through the public school system with surprising swiftness. Two in every five high school physics students this year, for example, are using textbooks prepared under federal auspices . . . .

"In the last two or three years, however, federalization has picked up speed and spread to courses in English, history, social studies and the humanities.

"One goal for the future is to design 'total English curriculum from kindergarten through college years,' according to Dr. Francis Ianni, chief of educational research for the Office of Education."

Item: Rep. Robert Michel (R.-Ill.) warns that the Department of Education is surreptitiously trying to strike down local-state control of education through regional education laboratories, model demonstration centers and federal testing.

The "model" for American education, says Michel, will be spun out of com-



Both Sen. Everett Dirksen (left) and Rep. Robert Michel, Illinois Republicans, blasted Keppel's cutoff of federal funds.

puters in Washington, D. C., fed by statistics based on national tests now being given in the schools. (For more on these tests see page 3.) William D. Boutwell, editorial vice president of Scholastic Magazines, Inc., has described in an address in New York City just how the federal "model" for education will be established throughout the country.

"Into the computers will be fed large chunks of basic statistics—birth rates, life expectancy, production trends, data on urbanization, cost of living, employment, etc., etc. The computers will spin and out will come data for a 'model.' The 'model' will describe conditions of life in the United States in the future and with this data Commissioner Keppel [Francis Keppel, head of the Office of Education] and his associates will draft a trial 'model' for American education. Using the resources of a number of satellite universities and some state education departments, the Office of Education will then refine this trial 'model' or 'design' into a firm national model. And then federal money for subsidies and research plus persuasion will be used to lead or push American schools into a pattern to fit the model."

Yet nothing has so alerted the American public to the dangers of federal control as Commissioner Keppel's seemingly capricious cut-off of $30 million to the Chicago school system on October 1. Liberals, moderates and conservatives have chorused disapproval of Keppel's action, supposedly taken under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Political Influence

The Washington *Post*, hardly an enemy of federal aid to education, noted: "The furor over the withholding of $30 million from Chicago's public schools and the subsequent release of the funds is a warning of grave dangers ahead unless the new system of federal aid to education is handled with the utmost care . . . . It is not yet clear whether the visit of Mayor Daley of Chicago to President Johnson had anything to do with the subsequent release of the challenged $30 million . . . . Yet if the release of these funds to various localities should come to depend upon political influence, this system would be off to a perilous beginning indeed."

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D.-Ill.), whose record is studded with votes favoring federal aid to education, said: "This will trigger a complete review of aid-to-education acts in Congress."

Mayor Richard J. Daley, a previous champion of education aid, claimed Keppel's action "had done irreparable harm to the whole concept of federal aid."

Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis, a Democrat, who told a House Education and Labor subcommittee on August 12 that the 1965 education act was a "great step forward," responded: "While I am sorry this happened to Chicago, perhaps it is a blessing in disguise. It may serve to alert the public to the capricious, autocratic actions emanating from the federal education offices."

Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), along with Illinois lawmakers Edward Derwinski and Harold Collier, also issued a vigorous protest against the Keppel cut-off.

Civil Rights Charges

The Chicago story began last July when a radical civil rights group in Chicago, headed by Albert Raby, wrote to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare charging that Chicago schools were practicing racial discrimination. Among the accusations: that Chicago vocational schools were purposely discriminating and that the Board of Education had drawn up school boundaries to exclude Negroes from public schools attended by whites.

On August 26, the U.S. Office of Education, the HEW agency headed by Keppel, began a formal investigation of these charges and of similar com-

U.S. Education Commissioner Francis Keppel withheld $30 million in federal funds to the Chicago school system because of alleged discrimination in the schools.

plaints about public schools in Boston, San Francisco and Chester, Pa.

"If our investigations reveal racial discrimination in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the school district involved will be required to take prompt and effective remedial action if it wishes to continue to qualify for funds from our department," HEW said.

A team of investigators met with Dr. Willis on several occasions, but no formal charges were filed. Yet on October 1, the Office of Education abruptly told the state of Illinois not to release some $30 million in federal funds to the Chicago schools because the "investigation in Chicago indicates evidence in certain instances of non-compliance with the Civil Rights Act and with the regulations of the Department of HEW."

That started the uproar which has still not been quieted in spite of the subsequent release of funds on October 5—soon after Mayor Daley, a Democrat, had gotten in touch with President Johnson. To Chicagoans—and, indeed, to politicians and educators across the country—the cut-off was an unwarranted, arbitrary act which vividly illustrated the real dangers inherent in federal aid to education.

Not only had the Office of Education acted without filing any formal charge of discrimination, which is the course prescribed by the Civil Rights Act for shutting off funds, but the decision was announced to the state in a remarkable fashion.

Education Commissioner Keppel "deferred" the funds without even consulting with Illinois' state superintendent of public instruction, Ray Page. Page first received word of the cut-off by a hand-delivered letter on October 1 which stated that "preliminary investigation indicates probable noncompliance" with the Civil Rights Act.

On October 2, Page telegraphed Keppel as follows:

"You have not advised what these complaints contain and have not fur-

Keppel Said He Relied On This Law

Examination shows procedures were not followed

[Excerpt from the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352]

TITLE VI—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

SEC. 601. No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

SEC. 602. Each Federal department and agency which is empowered to extend Federal financial assistance to any program or activity, by way of grant, loan, or contract other than a contract of insurance or guaranty, is authorized and directed to effectuate the provisions of section 601 with respect to such program or activity by issuing rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability which shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute authorizing the financial assistance in connection with which the action is taken. No such rule, regulation, or order shall become effective unless and until approved by the President. Compliance with any requirement adopted pursuant to this section may be effected (1) by the termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program or activity to any recipient as to whom there has been an express finding on the record, after opportunity for hearing, of a failure to comply with such requirement, but such termination or refusal shall be limited to the particular political entity, or part thereof, or other recipient as to whom such a finding has been made and, shall be limited in its effect to the particular program, or part thereof, in which such noncompliance has been so found, or (2) by any other means authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That no such action shall be taken until the department or agency concerned has advised the appropriate person or persons of the failure to comply with the requirement and has determined that compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means. In the case of any action terminating, or refusing to grant or continue, assistance because of failure to comply with a requirement imposed pursuant to this section, the head of the Federal department or agency shall file with the committees of the House and Senate having legislative jurisdiction over the program or activity involved a full written report of the circumstances and the grounds for such action. No such action shall become effective until thirty days have elapsed after the filing of such report.

SEC. 603. Any department or agency action taken pursuant to section 602 shall be subject to such judicial review as may otherwise be provided by law for similar action taken by such department or agency on other grounds. In the case of action, not otherwise subject to judicial review, terminating or refusing to grant or to continue financial assistance upon a finding of failure to comply with any requirement imposed pursuant to section 602, any person aggrieved (including any State or political subdivision thereof and any agency of either) may obtain judicial review of such action in accordance with section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act, and such action shall not be deemed committed to unreviewable agency discretion within the meaning of that section.

SEC. 604. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to authorize action under this title by any department or agency with respect to any employment practice of any employer, employment agency, or labor organization except where a primary objective of the Federal financial assistance is to provide employment.

SEC. 605. Nothing in this title shall add to or detract from any existing authority with respect to any program or activity under which Federal financial assistance is extended by way of a contract of insurance or guaranty.

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Aid Really Means

nished the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction with a copy. No investigator from your office has called upon me and I am completely uninformed as to the specific charges. What noncompliance is alleged? Is not the State Office of Education entitled to complete information on these matters, including a copy of complaint? Will the investigators confer with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of

'ACADEMIC FREEDOM'

the state of Illinois? I have not been contacted by them . . . ."

Yet Page was not the only one baffled over the damaging "evidence" the Office of Education had supposedly gathered. The press was also unable to discover what the agency had found.

Noted the Chicago *Tribune*: "The United States Office of Education claimed that 'preliminary investigation in Chicago indicated evidence in certain instances' that city schools discriminated against Negroes.

"That was last Friday [October 1]. Then the communications blackout began. For four straight days Francis Keppel, United States commissioner of education, and his top assistants refused to take or return phone calls.

"An employe for the Office of Education disclosed yesterday that they had all been 'ordered'—the source of the order was not given—to refer all calls to John Singerhoff, a press officer.

"But Singerhoff also was unavailable for four days. He finally admitted to the *Tribune* yesterday [October 6—the day after the funds were released] that he had been 'hiding out' and added, 'I have nothing to say.' "

Keppel and his chief press agent, L.V. Goodman, the *Tribune* continued, appeared at a convention of education writers in Washington Tuesday night, the 5th, but answered no questions.

"Do you realize that by this action you are putting the Office of Education in the position of a 'faceless accuser' of Chicago?" Goodman was asked. There was no response.

As the *Tribune* concluded: "No one knows yet—or is willing to say—what specifically lay behind the entire controversy."

No Evidence

That was written on October 7. Yet the same is true today. After personally trooping down to the Office of Education on October 13, *Human Events* staffers, while politely received, were not able to get the Office of Education to reveal a single piece of evidence it had gathered to show that racial discrimination had been practiced by Chicago.

The refusal to file formal charges is significant, for it reveals how far the Office of Education is willing to go to evade the clear intent of Congress.

Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) put it this way:

"The proposed action by Mr. Keppel was taken under the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. An examination of that title sets forth certain requirements:

"First. There must be an express finding on the record after an opportunity for a hearing that there was a failure to comply.

"Second. There must be a notice of non-compliance and that compliance cannot be voluntarily obtained.

"Third. The commissioner must file a report on the controversy with those committees of the Senate and House of Representatives which have jurisdiction over the matter, and it must be a full written report setting forth grounds for the action taken.

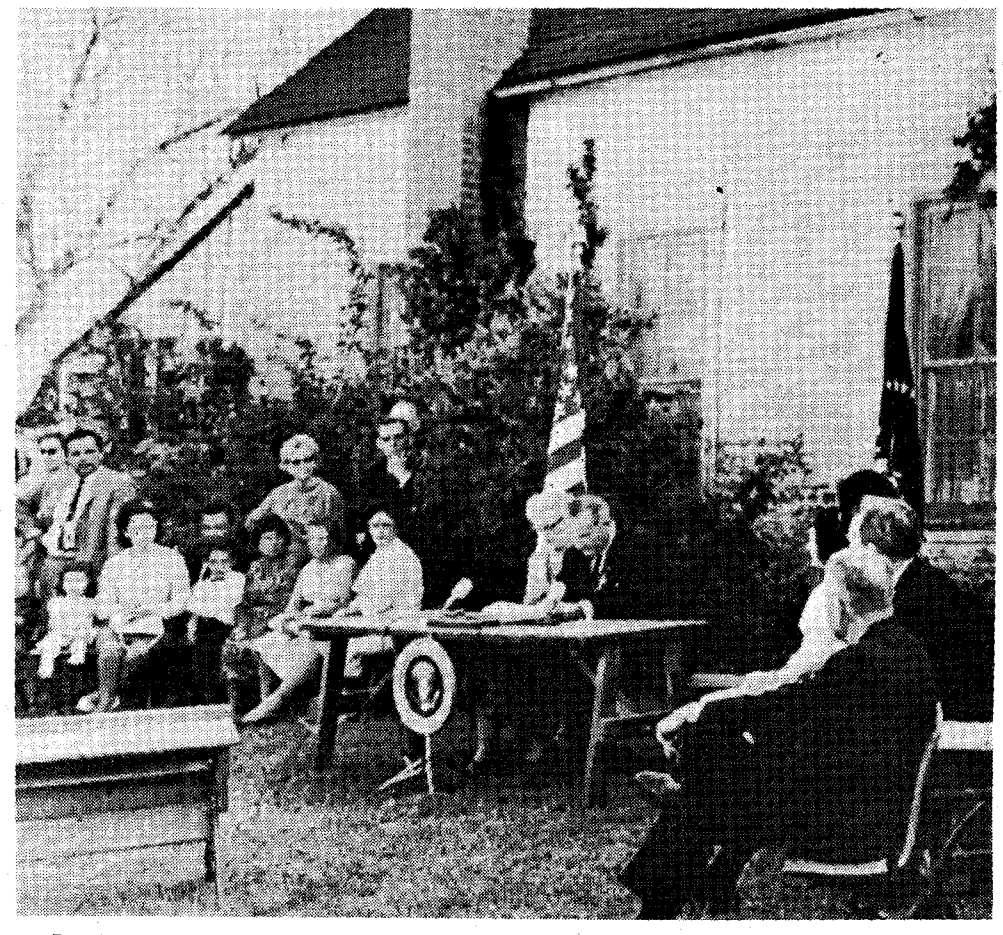
"Fourth. No action can be made effective until 30 days after the report is filed with the appropriate congressional committees.

"Insofar as I can determine there has been no finding on the record; there has been no opportunity for a hearing; there was no notice of noncompliance or a chance to solve the problem by voluntary means; and there was no notice served on the House and Senate committees having jurisdiction.

"The press reports that the controversy has been settled and the matter adjusted after a telephone call by Mayor Daley to the White House. This, however, does not settle the problem. If these requirements of the statute can be ignored once, they can be ignored a hundred times, and the basic question is whether the law clearly setting forth the intent of Congress and the procedure prescribed by the statute shall be so patently ignored.

"The matter is of such moment that it merits immediate and careful investigation . . . ."

Chicago school superintendent Benjamin C. Willis points out racial composition of various school districts in the city.



President Johnson signs the education bill beside his old schoolhouse near the LBJ ranch in Texas.

Testing Involved?

Surely, however, the Office of Education had a reason for shutting off the federal spigot. While no formal charges were filed, there is much speculation that Keppel and Co. were interested in appeasing the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), the Chicago civil rights group headed by the controversial Albert Raby.

Giving his own explanation, a spokesman for CCCO attributed the aid shutoff to Chicago School Superintendent Willis' dislike of those federal tests of students' civil rights views mentioned earlier. The Office of Education says such tests, with their incredibly prying questions (see page 3), are purely "voluntary" and that nobody is compelled to take them. But the CCCO spokesman insists Willis' contempt for them was the "crusher" which caused Keppel temporarily to withhold funds. (The Office of Education denies that testing had anything to do with its action.)

The Office of Education, while offering no specific reasons, did hint that *de facto* segregation could have been a contributing cause. Though Congress

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a previous champion of federal aid; said Keppel's action "had done irreparable harm to the whole concept of federal aid."

is clearly on record against having the federal government end *de facto* segregation in the schools, the Office of Education indicates this is an "open question" and that it could be a cause to withhold funds.

Thus, many feel that the Office of Education's cut-off of federal funds and the threat to withdraw them permanently may have been done in order to compel something Congress never intended: the busing of students and the rearranging of school districts to end de facto **segregation.**

An "agreement" worked out between the Office of Education and some school authorities in Chicago to release federal funds, in fact, calls for the Board of Education to study policies aimed at putting more Negroes into predominantly white schools.

The real cause for the fund cutoff may never be fully known. But whatever possessed the Office of Education to act as it did, one thing seems certain: More people than ever before seem concerned about federal aid to education and the inevitable controls that follow in its wake.

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Johnson Administration Spokesmen Issue New Instructions:

When to Laugh. . .

By PAUL HARVEY

The White House has been able this session to hold up an APPLAUSE sign and Congress would applaud on cue.

Now the Administration presumes to try the same thing on you. Labor Secretary Wirtz has presumed to decree when you may and may not laugh.

He is concerned with the absurdly unenforceable provision of the new "rights law" which says "no job discrimination based on sex."

Scores of complaints have been filed by women, and some by men, that they are being discriminated against.

You and I have chuckled over the possibilities of all-male barber shops being in trouble with the law. We have anticipated this flood-tide of lawsuits protesting "separate but equal factory washrooms." We knew there'd be trouble when some male stenographer felt slighted or some female tried to play football for the Green Bay Packers. But Secretary Wirtz has held up the STOP LAUGHING sign.

Let me remind you how this "all sexes equal" nonsense got written into the new civil rights law. Southerners thought they were being funny. Southerners purposely hamstrung the new law with this provision, hoping to scuttle it.

Surely, they figured, this qualification would point up the absurdity of trying to legislate everybody equal when, in fact, no two humans are.

They didn't dream this Congress would ever pass the law in this form, and figured they might thus kill the law altogether.

But equality for women sounded like pretty good vote bait. At any event, few solons dared publicly to come out "against women," so the bill passed, guaranteeing equal employment opportunities for all, regardless of race, religion *or sex*.

The avalanche of petitions cascading down upon our courts includes some way-out ones, and some of us, having

Labor Secretary Wirtz

to choose between laughing and crying, laughed.

Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz says silence that laughter. He says this is a serious business, "must not be made into a national joke." Secretary Wirtz says the problem of job discrimination because of sex "is too important to be talked about in terms of male Bunnies or female stevedores."

Mr. Secretary, some of us were seeking to improve recognition and compensation for competent working women a long time before federal government suddenly discovered there are inequities. Some of us have preached and practiced parallel employment opportunities for women in the days when Civil Service did neither.

Now, if you are made uncomfortable by this unenforceable law, you have our continuing respect and our sympathy. But that is all. Let us not assume that we, by executive decree, may not be told when we may and may not laugh.

Not quite yet.

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What to Print . . .

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

You would have been, as your reporter was, somewhere between indignation and embarrassment. As a reader or writer of newspaper copy, any listener to this speech by a federal spokesman would have rated it as insolence and absurdity—with undertones of paternalism and overtones of news management.

The speaker was Calvin Kytle, acting director of the Community Relations Service, the Administration's man in charge of pouring oil—or goo—on the troubled waters of racial strife. He was addressing a couple of hundred editors and publishers at the UPI's sixth annual convention—sophisticated, successful men and women—but you'd have thought he was giving a commencement address to a delinquency academy.

Mr. Kytle, a newsman turned public relationist before becoming a missionary of Federalia, opened by telling these well-established private enterprisers that "you're only doing half as good a job as you know how to do."

From that gauche preamble, which set the working press to wincing, he likened his message to the work of an agricultural "county agent" trying to teach stupid farmers how to cultivate their fields. And pretty soon he had read off a list of 10 do's and don'ts on how the press should function to suit the government.

Indignation at the gall of the man, embarrassment for his boorishness, soon gave way in one reporter's mind to positive fright about what the "Great Society" had up its sleeve as a means of turning news coverage into social pleading. Not that the "Great Society" was going to succeed in hitching us up, but what a tangled web the social adjusters weave when they try to put the harness on us!

One of Mr. Kytle's proposals was, if you can believe it, that newspapers withhold their stories of civic disorder until passed upon by "a member of the police department and a professional staff member of the city human relations commission." Another was that ordinary cityside reporters not be assigned to cover civil rights news, but that this delicate subject be covered by "a man or woman grounded in the social sciences."

Naturally, he admonished us to "avoid publishing unverified reports," not to be hard on agitators who seemed "too extreme," and not to "misrepresent" civil rights demonstrators by overplaying the "beatniks" among them. Finally, we were importuned to make some sort of metaphysical distinction between the civil rights movement and the Negro revolution.

The burden of it all seemed to be a brainwash that would enable the American press to help the government put over its program at the cost of suspending freedom of observation and comment.

There was a sarcastic reference to "Afghanistanism," which means the alleged newspaper practice of writing about far-off problems but ignoring local ones. Yet somehow we were supposed to ignore local disturbances when these could not be suitably explained by social science.

Despite some disclaimers at the end of the address, the whole plea was for turning the nation's news media into a trumpet for egalitarianism and for the Administration's leadership in that direction.

There never was a government in power, whether by usurpation or election, which did not think its programs were for the country's best interest, whether the country thought so or not. But it's always a bad sign when any government, by sweet talk or tough talk, asks the press to get in tune and to sing nothing but hallelujahs.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

LABOR NOTES—"An NLRB examiner ordered a Machinists Union local to stop publishing the names and addresses of non-striking employes of Michigan's New Products Corp. under the heading 'scabs of the day' . . . A U.S. district judge barred as 'too harsh' a Glass Bottle Blowers local rule requiring that candidates for union office must have attended 75 per cent of all union meetings the previous two years; the rule disqualified 489 out of 500 members . . . ."—From the *Wall Street Journal*

□ □ □

CAUTIOUS CURIOSITY—A Soviet citizen, meeting a Western tourist carrying a tiny transistor radio, was reluctant to admit his fascinated curiosity. "We have these too," he said. "What is it?"—As told by North American Newspaper Alliance writer Jerry Klein

□ □ □

CHAOS, THEN TYRANNY—"If a man can be allowed to determine for himself what is law, every man can. That means first, chaos; then tyranny."—Late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Rewriting History to Give the U.N. a Boost

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Ask anyone old enough to recall the war and the '40s: What was the name given the enemy during World War II? The Axis, he will say. And our side, what was it called? Invariably, the answer comes back—"the Allies, of course." Of course. Everyone knows that. But the term "allies" strangely has disappeared from an American history textbook that recently came across our desk.

The textbook at hand is *Our Nation from Its Creation* by Nathaniel Platt and Muriel Jean Drummond (Prentice-Hall, Inc.). In its discussion of the campaigns of World War II, it uses terminology that will come as a great surprise to many of the men who fought in those campaigns.

Throughout the text, in both headings and narrative, the authors refer to Allied campaigns as having been waged by the "United Nations." Thus, thumbing through the book, one sees such headings as these: "The United Nations Suffer Terrible Losses in the Battle of the Atlantic," "The United Nations Rebound and Move Slowly Toward Victory," "The United Nations Win in Italy After a Heartbreaking Campaign," and "The United Nations' Colossal D-Day Invasion of Normandy."

The text is equally absurd, with casual references made to "Commander Eisenhower and his United Nations advisers' planning D-Day events, and "United Nations troops" entering Rome in 1944.

While it may be argued that the general term, "united nations," did appear after the Atlantic Charter declaration of 1941, the term never gained wide usage as a designation of Allied military forces. In fact, the force making the D-Day invasion assault at Normandy was known specifically as the Allied Expeditionary Force (AEF).

Fortunately, the Platt-Drummond history is not on the approved list for use in Virginia's public schools; it is too new. It probably will be submitted for consideration the next time texts are considered, later this year. A companion volume on world history by the same authors, however, is on the approved list for Virginia's tenth-grade students. It contains the same ridiculous references to the United Nations in World War II.

There is, invariably, a difference in outlook between different generations; parents constantly cope with new attitudes and ideas their chidren bring home from school. Historical fact remains fact, unless history is being carefully re-written. When our history books tell us things we know are not so, it shouldn't surprise anyone when Junior says, plaintively, "But it's in the book!"

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Confidential State Dept. Report

Rusk Pushes Nuclear Accord in Talks With Gromyko

From the Allen-Scott Report

Those secret talks between Secretary of State Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko are taking a very strange twist.

Instead of using these private meetings to negotiate an end to Soviet arms shipments to Communist North Viet Nam, Secretary Rusk appears to be spending most of his time encouraging Russia to increase her influence in Asian affairs.

According to a confidential State Department report on these conversations, Secretary Rusk is exploring the possibility of Russia's joining the United States in proposing a nuclear umbrella for India as a deterrent to a Chinese Communist invasion.

Gromyko, without accepting or rejecting the offer, is countering with a proposal that the United States and Russia concentrate on arranging a worldwide non-proliferation nuclear treaty, containing a pledge from both to protect all signers.

Secretary Rusk also is encouraging Gromyko to have Soviet leaders use their influence with Hanoi to agree to a cease-fire in Viet Nam as a prelude to negotiations for a political settlement with the United States and South Viet Nam.

Significantly, Secretary Rusk is refusing a Joint Chiefs of Staff request to use the talks to put pressure on Russia to halt its growing arms shipment to North Viet Nam.

He is balking at discussing the arms issue with Gromyko on the grounds it is not U.S. policy to force the Soviet Union to stop these weapon deliveries despite the use of these arms to kill Americans. The President's military advisers sought Rusk's help because of the alarming number of U.S. pilots being shot down by these Russian-made anti-aircraft guns and missiles.

They are suggesting that the State Department make the demand for a Soviet arms cutoff as the major U.S. condition for improving relations with the Soviet Union.

Secretary Rusk, who privately favors bolstering Russia's influence in Asia as a check on Communist China, wants no part of the military's proposal.

As reported in an earlier column [*Human Events*, October 15, page 7], the Joint Chiefs of Staff are pressing for a naval blockade of North Viet Nam to cut off the flow of Soviet military shipments. Their latest warning is that losses of U.S. pilots will increase sharply if the North Vietnamese are allowed to continue their build-up of air defenses with additional Soviet anti-aircraft guns.

No final decision on the proposed naval blockade is expected until after President Johnson fully recovers from his surgery. Before entering the hospital, he asked the National Security Council to review the Joint Chiefs of Staff plan.

* * *

The Soviet embassy is using an old device—the planted story—to try to improve Russia's image and spread Communist propaganda in the United States.

Exclusive articles and stories are being distributed to weekly magazines and newspapers and passed to U.S. reporters on large daily papers by members of the Soviet Secret Police who double as diplomats and information specialists.

In most instances, the articles are carefully prepared by a team of writers in the Kremlin and sent to Washington by diplomatic pouch for distribution by a special branch of the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police.

In charge of this "news management" operation in Washington, D.C., is V. Bogachev, a member of the KGB's Department D—for "disinformation." His cover title is "officer" in the Soviet embassy's press department.

He recently sent a glowing article on life expectancy in the Soviet Union to a West Coast magazine publisher with a covering letter, stating:

"The Novosti Press Agency (APN), Moscow, USSR, asked us to offer the enclosed material for possible publication by you. We hope you will find it interesting.

"It may be published as a whole or may be used in part, as best fits your need. The article is exclusively for your publication. If you use the material, send us two copies of the issue in which it appears."

The West Coast publisher, in turning the letter and article over to U.S. authorities, reported that this was the second "exclusive" that Soviet authorities have tried to plant with his magazine within the past three months.

A correspondent who covers the State Department for one of Washington's largest daily newspapers is known by U.S. security authorities to receive regular stories on U.S.-Soviet foreign policy moves from a Soviet embassy official. This Russian diplomat also is constantly trying to plant stories with TV and radio correspondents in the capital.

According to U.S. intelligence authorities, one of the current operations of the KGB's "Department D" is the circulation of the autobiography by the Russian agent, Gordon Lonsdale.

Londsale, alias Konon Trofimovich Molody, was sentenced to 25 years in prison in 1961 for running a spy ring in Britain. He was later exchanged for Greville Wynne, a British businessman whom the Russians arrested on trumped-up spy charges.

Although Lonsdale is living behind the Iron Curtain, he has arranged to have his memoirs published in Britain and other European countries. The Lonsdale spy book is described as a "deadly piece of psychological warfare" by U.S. intelligence experts.

It is the first book by a Soviet spy ever to be covertly pushed by the KGB outside of Russia. It portrays most American security officers as fools or drunks.

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Strong Italian Communist Party Sends Special Unit to the U.S.

Foreign leaders hold secret parleys with their American counterparts

By VICTOR RIESEL

Tough leaders and disciplinarians of the Italian Communist party, which is considered by intelligence "communities" to be the Soviet's paymaster in the Western world, have been traveling freely in the United States.

These men, whose party attempted to smuggle some $250,000 into Venezuela recently for revolutionary activity, summoned American Communist party leaders to long and secret talks in New York. Most of these "conferences" occurred on September 23.

There were hours spent on tactics to be used in discrediting America's efforts in Viet Nam. There was prolonged analysis of last June's Communist labor conference in Hanoi which called for strikes and demonstrations to halt the transportation of men and military equipment to South Viet Nam.

And just as significant as the secret discussions is the make-up of the Italian delegation. On it were the "powerhouses" of the Communist internal apparatus in Italy.

Obviously, this party, the largest the Communists have in the West, is not wasting its money and manpower on a long trip and futile conversations. The party headquarters in Rome believes the Communist Party, U.S.A., is worth bolstering.

There is ample evidence, even for the cynics. On the Italian delegation were Luigi Conte, member of the party's Central Control Commission. Signor Conte is also in the Italian Senate.

In the Communist parties of the world the Central (or central committee's) Control Commission is the movement's own counterintelligence and disciplinary machine. It ferrets out the weak and wavering. It seeks the disloyal. It tries the turncoats. It exposes the informers.

With Signor Conte was Giuliano Pajetta. He, too, is a senator. In fact, highly placed. He is vice chairman of the senate's foreign affairs commission, a group similar to that headed in the United States by Sen. Fulbright.

Signor Pajetta is one of the toughest and most militant leaders of the Italian party and is considered to be the Central Committee's foreign affairs expert. He is known to be much disturbed by the inflexible anti-Communist philosophy of America's Mr. Labor—George Meany.

On September 23 in New York they sat with such American Communists as Gus Hall, Henry Winston, Robert Thompson, Gil Green and James Jackson. The Americans were briefed and de-briefed.

Some of the discussion hinged on the coming trial of the American Communists party now scheduled in the Federal Court in Washington, D.C., October 20. The party has defied the law by refusing to register itself with the attorney general. The appeals courts have ruled that the government must find a Communist party member who is willing to register the party, its membership and its propaganda equipment.

U. S. Communist boss Gus Hall attended the New York meetings.

The government after 15 years has come up with such a volunteer from the "inside." There should be some dramatic and traumatic moments for the party leaders when one of their own comrades is called to the witness chair.

It is not known whether the Italian Communist visitors discussed finances with their American counterparts. However, the Communist Party, U.S.A., apparently has never wanted for capitalist dollars.

Just the other day the U.S. Tax Court ruled that the Communist party owed the Internal Revenue Service $261,050 in back income taxes and excess profits tax for 1951.

At that time the party, with 25,000 members, deposited $447,780 in various banks. Since then the party's gold has flowed like money over a waterfront saloon at low tide.

It is estimated that the party in one form or another has spent some $5 million in the past 15 years. Yet its claimed membership today is 10,000.

Still it runs Marxist schools, expensive banquets, sends its leaders globe-trotting or barnstorming across the United States, issues many publications, pays a big staff and now is operating all the way from Puerto Rico to Hawaii.

And when it runs short of cash there always are the Soviet's playboys of the Western world.

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Free Enterprise Victory in Turkey Pains State Dept.

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Officially, there has been no comment. But it may be a long day before the State Department recommends that the President send a message of greeting to Suleyman Demirel, leader of Turkey's victorious Justice party. The department, in fact, would be happy if it just didn't have to think about the Turkish election. It had hoped to keep that strategically situated country forever in the grip of the left-wing Republican People's party, which took office in 1960 after a military coup.

The Justice party represents Turkey's free enterprise and pro-Western forces. It is strongly anti-Communist and has little patience with neutralism at home or abroad. In the past election, which went to the Justice party by an overwhelming majority, it was opposed by the newly formed Turkish Labor party (violently anti-Western and avowedly "Marxist") and the ruling Republican People's party (which forgot their moderation and were as virulently leftist in domestic and foreign policy as the TLP).

The pundits and the striped-pants brigade in Washington, D.C., had fearfully predicted a conservative victory in Turkey, but by a plurality. This would have compelled the Justice party to form a coalition with some of the leftists. To the diplomats, this would have brought a restraining influence. By their topsy-turvy reasoning, injection of extremist elements in the government would, by some dialectical process unknown to logicians, have liberalized it. Returns so far indicate that the conservatives will have a stout majority of the seats in the National Assembly.

There are dangerous days ahead of the Justice party, however. The military, which deposed its predecessor Democratic party—labels do get mixed up—will not be happy about the election results. It may begin to plot another overthrow. In certain Washington circles, it is fashionable to oppose military coups—but only if they overthrow left-wing governments. If they are aimed at conservatives, then the objections seem to melt away.

Not that the State Department would openly intervene. But it can make its displeasure felt in a number of ways, the most pointed being in showering attentions on the "intellectuals" and "progressives." The message is never misread, and the intellectuals begin their agitation. When they have inflamed students into rioting, then the State Department weeps its crocodile tears over the state of civil rights and liberties—while the military begins to take its weapons out of cosmoline.

In Turkey, the problem is aggravated by the record of the right-wing Democratic party before it was tossed out by the army. There is no doubt that it used far more muscle than is necessary to govern and that from time to time it took liberties with civil rights. Just how much of this rubbed off on the Justice party, it is difficult to tell. Not very much, it would seem from the election results.

The strategy of the leftists, however, will be to try to make public opinion identify one with the other. If there are attempts at civil disobedience and these are sternly put down, the outcry will be loud and the propaganda will be skillfully daubed on to confuse the old party with the new. And since any little disturbance can, by wide publicity, be ballooned into a full-scale insurrection, the extremists can be counted on to push desperately for any confrontation which can elicit, legitimately or not, a show of force.

Pro-American Suleyman Demirel will form a new government in Turkey.

Nevertheless, the discomfiture of the Liberal Establishment in Washington over a conservative victory in Turkey is something to behold. It is manifested by hurt astonishment—"how could this happen to us"—and an implicit rejection of the electoral process because it has somehow not produced the desired results. Desired, that is, by the Establishment.

From the standpoint of the national interest, the election is a very big plus. A pro-Western government in Turkey places a steadfast ally in one of the world's trouble spots and discourages Arab and Soviet adventurism. A regime oriented to free enterprise creates the conditions which can lead to a healthy economy. In both cases this constitutes a victory for the principles which the United States is presumably holding up to the rest of the world.

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□ □ □

COURTS PROTECT RIGHTS—"An ordered society cannot exist if every man may determine which laws he will obey, and if techniques of coercion replace due process. The courts and legislative halls, rather than the streets, must be the places where differences are reconciled and individual rights ultimately protected."—Lewis F. Powell, president of the American Bar Association

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Who Really Guards Individual Rights?

By WILLIAM RENTSCHLER

A curious breed is the modern-day "liberal."

Ask him if he is for the underdog. Ask him if he would jealously guard the rights of downtrodden minorities. Ask him questions like these and he will bristle at your insult.

Of course I'm for the underdog, any self-respecting liberal will tell you with ill-concealed irritation. Certainly I believe in protecting minorities, he will answer testily, because that's what liberalism is all about.

Maybe. Then ask him three more questions.

Are you in favor of strong civil rights legislation?

Oh, come on, he'll say, by now smoking like a volcano, you know very well I'm for civil rights and Martin Luther King and all the rest.

All right. Did you support Sen. Dirksen's amendment giving the people of

Relying on the "one-man, one-vote" slogan, liberals opposed Sen. Dirksen's reapportionment amendment.

any state the right to determine whether one of their legislative bodies could be apportioned on some basis other than population?

Of course not. I'm for "one man, one vote." After all, that's the fair way, isn't it?

Finally, are you for or against repealing Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley law, which gives the states the right to pass laws prohibiting compulsory union membership?

Congress ought to repeal 14b. Anybody who's against repealing it must be anti-union, so I think we ought to get rid of it.

It is the answers to these last two questions which are so revealing, and which pierce the doctrinaire gobbledygook of today's flaming liberals.

Each of the three issues cited above involves civil rights: first, the civil rights of the Negro citizen; second, the civil rights of the rural or small-town citizen; and third, the civil rights of the non-union working citizen.

But the liberal is highly selective, even discriminatory in defending a citizen's civil rights.

Take Dirksen's reapportionment amendment.

Somebody ought to strike a medal for the disheveled orator from the Illinois plains for his valiant fight to "let the people decide." That might be his only recompense, for his amendment, which focuses attention on one of the truly big issues of our time, is likely to be buried by the obedient congressional servants of Lyndon B. Johnson, Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, and America's other urban potentates.

People like the sound of "one man, one vote." There is the ring of fairness about it. But the cold truth is that this high court-ordained concept, carried to its logical extremes, would virtually disenfranchise all but those who live in or near America's relative handful of big cities, which, not just coincidentally, provide the crucial votes to elect most deep-dyed liberals to high political office.

Big city senators like Democrat Paul H. Douglas of Chicago, who get their sustenance from the metropolis, threatened a filibuster to block the Dirksen amendment. To Douglas, his chief antagonist, Dirksen cried out with fervor: "You, Sen. Douglas, why don't you trust your own people?"

Douglas and his cohorts eventually thought better of the filibuster strategy, but their threat betrays the sometimes strange cast of the liberal mentality.

Even though liberals almost invariably profess lofty intellectualism, they often react in almost Pavlovian, nonthink manner and come charging out with lances tilted at the sound of a certain bell.

Even though they claim to be broadminded and charitable, they are often petulant, intolerant, illiberal, and even downright vicious in denouncing those who reject their notions.

Even though they claim great affection for the "little man," they are totally enamored of big and bigger, more and more impersonal government.

At the very heart of the Dirksen amendment is a matter of civil rights, of protecting a minority, of supporting the underdog. It is the basic right of *every* American citizen to *adequate* representation, even if his nearest neighbor is a prairie dog or a tumbleweed, even if he isn't lodged in a glistening high-rise, a rickety tenement, or a comfortable suburban home.

Here is a case where a minority needs and is entitled to protection. Here is a case where a minority is being deserted by the so-called liberals. Why? Is it simply a matter of principle, or is the liberal attitude somehow linked to the harsh, practical fact that prairie dogs don't vote?

Then there is the matter of the worker who prefers not to join a union. Why should he be compelled to join a union to earn his daily bread? What if the political power of other private organizations grows? Will a man be compelled to join the Elks or the Rotary or a certain church? Why aren't the liberals indignant over labor's bald campaign to force free men to join their ranks?

Why? Is it simply a matter of principle, or is it because the power of Big Labor is the main driving force in putting liberals in public office?

Truly a curious breed is today's "liberal." One wonders if he even deserves to be called liberal in the best and broadest sense of that noble word.

How to Avoid Draft

SDS: Goldbrickers, Inc.

From the Indianapolis *Star*

A serious challenge is presented by an organization of young "men"—we use the term hesitantly—who among other things openly conspire to avoid the military draft.

The organization is known as Students for a Democratic Society, or SDS. It has appeared at Indiana University, among other places. Ways of avoiding the draft, discussed quite frankly by some members, include feigning illness or homosexuality, and compiling a police record by getting arrested in civil rights demonstrations. Other goals of the SDS are to hamper the Viet Nam war effort and to get students more voice in determining college and university policies.

Can't you imagine the effect on higher education of giving characters like that a policymaking voice in it?

We wonder, as a matter of fact, how much of it already goes on. The recent flurry of "teach-ins" disclosed a number of professors with views quite similar to those expressed for the SDS. And professors do help to make policy at their institutions.

The main problem presented by the SDS, however, is this business with the draft. It is nothing new, of course, to feign illness, including mental illness, to avoid military service or duties. What's new is the extent of open, organized advocacy of it these days.

We don't know whether or not passing out such advice is a violation of the law. But acting on such advice is illegal and violators should be prosecuted.

We're dubious of the usefulness to the armed forces of such "men," even if they are drafted. Yet it is galling to see them escape their obligation to the nation by such tactics. Perhaps some other way could be found to get some useful conscripted work out of them, without inflicting them on the armed forces.

The important thing is that they should not be allowed to get away with open, organized avoidance of required national service.

□ □ □

TOO OUTRAGEOUS—Sen. Clifford Case has vowed again not to drop his proposal that the Justice Department take civil action against Bobby Baker. "The case is too outrageous to let it slip into the obscurity of congressional files," he says.

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BENDING THE TWIG

by

Augustin G. Rudd

Do You Know—
WHY millions of school graduates cannot adequately, read, write or spell the English language? (pp. 277-280)
WHY history, geography and civics were sabotaged for social studies? (pp. 51, 52, 70)
WHY colleges have been forced to provide freshmen with *remedial reading courses in English?* (pp. 279-284)
WHY patriotic texts have been largely eliminated from children's courses? (p. 94)
WHY the Soviet Russia discarded Progressive Education imported from America? (pp. 33-38, 45, 116)
THAT methods of teaching now are regarded as more important than the *knowledge* of a teacher's subject (pp. 232-239, 268-270)
THAT neglect of mathematics, chemistry and physics caused the Dean of an engineering school to say: "We have already lost the battle of engineering man-power," (to Soviet Russia). (pp. 75, 88, 101, 289-292)
THAT the Progressive-New Educationists, obsessed with social aims and remaking society, downgraded intellectual studies and handicapped tens of millions of school children. (pp. 25, 27, 50, 256-257)

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New York *Daily News*

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Soon to Come: 'Lifeacare'

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

The Wall Street Journal has coined a word, "lifeacare." In the *Journal's* view, the word describes the ultimate situation which will evolve from the relatively modest beginnings of Medicare.

The hospital-care and doctor-bill-insurance benefits of the present legislation will not take effect until next July 1, but already suggestions on how to "improve" the program are being offered. Indeed, Sen. Harrison J. Williams (D.-N.J.) said that "the next logical step" will be "preventicare." Under it, a national network of health centers would be set up to warn all persons over 65 of approaching chronic diseases in time to avert or at least ease them.

One of these days, someone is going to start wondering why all such assorted benefits which flow from the government should be postponed until age 65, and why the responsibility for looking after everyone's health, regardless of age, should not be assumed by Washington. Then will come what the *Journal* has termed lifeacare. It may be only a few "logical" steps away.

Stout's New Book Vilifies FBI

From the Arizona *Republic*

Rex Stout, author of 41 Nero Wolfe mystery stories and more than a dozen non-Wolfe novels, has devised an ingenious plot for his latest book, *The Doorbell Rang*.

Among other things, the book tells how agents of the FBI harass a wealthy middle-aged New York widow who distributed 10,000 copies of Fred Cook's scattergun, *The FBI Nobody Knows*. They tap her telephone, tail her and question friends, associates and more than 100 employes of her late husband's corporation.

The FBI agents don't stop there. Three of them presumably kill a writer who was compiling material for an article on the FBI for Tick-Tock magazine and then steal his notes.

Stout, a longtime left-winger, denies that he is out to get the FBI. "I don't know why I picked J. Edgar Hoover," he said. "Anyway, what's so sacrosanct about Hoover?"

An obvious answer would be that to Stout, nothing about Hoover is sacrosanct—nor is anything sacrosanct about the FBI, or about the limits of decency or fiction.

Stout will claim, and he no doubt will be supported in his claim by people who know better, that his vicious tract requires no apology because it is plainly a work of fiction. But even fiction, although it necessarily allows a wide range of inventiveness and imagination, imposes upon authors an obligation not to defame, bear false witness, or otherwise sully the reputations of others. This is as true of organizations as individuals. And it would be difficult to find in recent fiction a more vicious or unjust assault upon decent men of a lawful organization.

J. Edgar Hoover's FBI is coming under fire from Rex Stout, well-known detective story author.

By depiciting the FBI as an organization which will stop at nothing, presumably not even murder, to silence critics, Stout not only calls into question the entire activity of an organization Americans (except for Americans who suffer from a left-wing bias similar to Stout's) consider necessary. He also calls into question the entire activity of every agent and clerk connected with the organization.

Few would defend the proposition that the FBI and its director should be immune from criticism. Most would agree that, although the FBI is necessary, its activities must be carefully scrutinized by the public and regulated by the Justice Department. However, it is one thing to argue the desirability of a semi-autonomous investigatory bureau in a free society, and quite another to depict that bureau's members as murderers and villains.

It is well to remember what liberal columnist Joseph Kraft wrote in the February issue of *Commentary*. "Perhaps alone among the law enforcement agencies of the nation," he said, "the FBI never wantonly or ignorantly tramples on the traditional safeguards against search and seizure, unwarranted arrest, and forced confession." Had he considered it necessary, Kraft undoubtedly would have included murder among the crimes the FBI is not guilty of.

Let us watch closely and see whether Stout is reprimanded for his egregious novel by those who most often deplore character assassination and guilt by association.

□ □ □

WHAT'S YOUR TOWN WORTH?—"If a community ever got to the point where it really couldn t improve itself without federal help, it would be time to consider seriously whether it is worth saving. The way to tell the worth of your town, and gain an indication of its future, is to find out whether needed improvements offer good investment opportunities for private capital—whether they are something you would want to invest your own money in. If a project cannot get the financial backing it needs from the people who stand to get the direct benefits from it, then it must also be a sorry investment for the rest of the country's taxpayers."—Robert P. Gerholz, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

□ □ □

ENDORSEMENT — Ultra-leftist publisher I. F. Stone has endorsed John Lindsay: "If we lived in New York, we'd vote for John V. Lindsay for mayor, to break the hold of a stale Democratic machine on the city and to start an able young liberal on his way up in the Republican party, as competition for the Democrats."

□ □ □

P. O. PATRONAGE—New evidence comes to light of political favoritism in the Post Office summertime "War on Poverty." (See *Human Events*, Aug. 14, 1965, page 6.) Six youngsters were hired for summer jobs by the Cheyenne, Wyo., Post Office, four of them the children of influential local Democrats. • The father of Jeffrey McClintock was a Democratic candidate for the state legislature in 1964 and his mother is a state Democratic committeewoman. • Gary Francis Horton's mother was a delegate to the 1964 Democratic National Convention. • The father of Sharon K. Mothershead is a former Democratic assistant state attorney general. • John White's father is a prominent Democrat and Wyoming district judge. Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.) is "not surprised" that the sons and daughters of prominent Democrats were awarded the "anti-poverty" jobs. The program has been mired in partisan political patronage from the very beginning, he says.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"It does not make sense to me to put cheese, boll weevils, rice crispies, chewing tobacco, corn flakes, shredded wheat biscuits, boiled peanuts, golf courses, fish ponds, bed sheets, and birth control pills all in the same [farm] subsidy bill costing taxpayers $4 billion a year."—Rep. Charles M. Teague (R.-Calif.)

North Viet Nam Trade

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

Spend an afternoon at the front and then spend an afternoon on the floor of the House of Representatives listening to my Democratic colleagues arguing against our efforts to cut off foreign aid to free world nations shipping into North Viet Nam. You would have thought the sky would fall in had our motion prevailed. What is wrong with using some strong pressure to stop those who are supplying our enemies? American casualty reports and the whole prospect of a Communist Southeast Asia seem to have little effect on our allies, especially the British, who put commercial and pecuniary interests first, principle and loyalty second.

I strongly supported the motion to knock from this $4-billion foreign aid bill any payments to those nations who are supplying our Communist enemies in North Viet Nam. I only wish the House of Representatives had shown a spirit in opposition to President Johnson's request similar to that which our fighting men are showing in Viet Nam. If our men buckled under as easily as the Democrats in Congress, the war in Viet Nam would have been lost a long time ago.

Too Many Promises

By REP. JAMES MARTIN (R.-Ala.)

The American people have been so dazzled by the barrage of White House press releases and the almost continuous soap opera appearances of the President on TV extolling his personal greatness and the blessings he has bestowed upon what he hopes is a grateful people, that the actual cost of his many schemes has been practically ignored. But surely there must come a day of reckoning for the wild spending this subservient Congress has engaged in at the demands of the President. Like the drunk who inevitably suffers the morning-after headache after a wild night of orgy, the day must come when we must face up to the mess of the "Great Society" instead of realizing the Utopian dreams cooked up by White House speech writers.

The tragedy will be, not only in the cost in money, which may well bankrupt us as a nation, but in the human misery which will be caused by the failures of the programs which have been oversold and over-promised in the mad scramble for votes.

Indian Example

By REP. E. Y. BERRY (R.-S. D.)

I am fearful that what we are attempting to do with this poverty program is not going to be successful. If all we are going to do is to spend money and get rid of money, it's going to turn out to be very much the same as our Indian program. I have a large number—over 30,000 Indians in my district, and I know the Indian problem. In the last 15 years, since I have been in Congress, the federal government has spent more than $2 billion in an effort to help the Indian. And the Indian is worse off today than he was 15 years ago. What must be done is not the spending of money but the spending of money wisely—to build character, to build responsibility in the individual. Unless this is done in the poverty program, the money that we are spending is going to be wasted.

Bureaucratic Confusion

By REP. HAROLD COLLIER (R.-Ill.)

If this Congress proceeds in the next few months the way it has in the past nine months, we will have to establish a new agency . . . just to coordinate the programs and bureaus, because the left bureaucratic hand does not know what the right bureaucratic hand is doing any more.

Crime Made Easier

By SEN. JOHN McCLELLAN (D.-Ark.)

The courts in some of the decisions today are making it impossible for law enforcement officers to carry on the necessary and proper and legitimate interrogation of those whom they apprehend with respect to the crimes that they are investigating. In others words, if one confesses before reaching a magistrate under some decisions of the courts today that confession cannot be introduced in evidence. I would go back to the "common law" doctrine that if a confession is voluntary, it is admissible. We permit juries to make adjudication of guilt or innocence, adjudications of guilt that carry people to prison for life, maybe sometimes would condemn them to death. And I take the position that if a jury is capable and competent to make decisions of that gravity, certainly the same jury is competent to evaluate the testimony and the circumstances surrounding the confession of the accused and to know whether they should take it into consideration in weighing his guilt. Certainly that is of less gravity than the one of making the final decision as to his guilt.

Poverty the Cause?

BY REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

We have heard the argument for years that poverty is the basic cause for crime, but we find it to be a fact that crime rates have increased in proportion as the federal government has spent more money for welfare programs, on the theory that such spending will eliminate poverty and crime. In 30 years, while the population of the United States was increasing 50 per cent, crime increased 1,231 per cent, and government spending, about half of which was for welfare programs, increased 1,215 per cent.

Washington Wisdom

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

I . . . challenge the notion that a federal agency is necessarily a quality agency. People are people everywhere. Residence in Washington confers no special wisdom. A high official title with broad accompanying powers carries no special gift of insight. Indeed, the breadth, complexity and scale of problems at the Washington level would seem to me to have the opposite effect in certain ways. The problems are so broad at the federal level that no one administrator can hope to grasp them all and deal with them efficiently and wisely in every detail.

'I Drew The Line At Giving Him My Hat'

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Will Congress Never Revolt?

By REP. BILL BROCK (R.-Tenn.)

One of the great principles of American government is the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches at the federal level and the division of responsibilities between national, state and local governments. This concept is now being destroyed by those who would centralize power in one agency—the White House—and in one man—the President.

The traditional independence of the Congress is in real jeopardy. Rubber stamp approval is given to "Great Society" programs, frequently without question by an overwhelming majority of "yes men" in the Senate and House of Representatives. Debate has been limited or shut off entirely on matters of great importance to this and future generations, including the federal aid to education bill, the poverty bill, and the repeal of right-to-work laws.

There can be little question that we are at war in Viet Nam. American soldiers are fighting and dying; we are spending millions of dollars to provide military assistance to that strife-ridden nation. But the U.S. Constitution clearly states "the Congress shall have power . . . to declare war." Nevertheless, the President himself is making all decisions in the Viet Nam war, operating primarily under authority granted during the Korean war, and never repealed.

The Congress is too frequently docile, following the whims of the President. Subordination of the legislature to the executive must inevitably have sad, far-reaching effects on responsible, representative government. The time is now past due for members of both House and Senate to stand up and represent their constituencies.

Remember to Give HUMAN EVENTS This Christmas, See Page 11.

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Plain talk about book clubs in general and ours in particular, the Conservative Book Club, especially for those of you who have so far resisted joining.

Why a Book Club?

For the owners, to make money (and in some cases, such as ours, to spread the reading of books we strongly believe in).

For the members, to save money and to do a lot more reading on subjects that interest them.

But can't you accomplish these objectives without joining a book club?

That depends. You certainly can buy the same books elsewhere. *But do you?* Each time you say to yourself, "I'm going to read that one", do you follow through? If you do, we salute you. In fact, we'd like your autograph.

But if you are a mere human, you get around to reading only a few of the books you intend to.

As for prices, you can't beat book club bargains anywhere. Publishers and bookstores would go broke in a week if they tried to sell at club prices. It may seem strange that a club can sell for even less than the publisher, but there's a good reason.

The market for any book (its "universe", as the statisticians might say) is scattered and hard to find. So the publisher must go to considerable expense either *a)* to reach these people by mail or *b)* to get the book out to his distributors, the booksellers, who must also make a profit. The result: higher prices and (usually) low sales.

Enter the book club—say, ours. The Conservative Book Club was born out of the conviction that:

1. Intelligent conservatives abound in these United States.
2. They have a lively interest in good books.
3. They would welcome the chance to get them at *very deep discounts.*

And so it has proved to be. CBC has managed to attract, in just over one year, upwards of 30,000 book-loving conservatives. This represents an enormous concentration of buying power—which benefits its members in the form of discounts that range as high as 75%.

There's another factor. A dozen manufacturers may make a certain type of product; a dealer may stock perhaps four or five of them. But most publishers and bookstores stock *thousands* of books. The variety is infinite — for which, thank heaven. But the industry and the reader pay the price; they must largely do without the savings of mass production.

Book clubs, however, *can* offer these savings. Ours, for example, carries only some 25 selected books a year—not the whole 25,000 that are published annually. And our printing orders on these books may be seven or eight times larger than any publisher would dare risk on his own.

Objections to Book Clubs

Despite the big savings, some readers resist book clubs, for several reasons. How valid are these objections?

Objection: I don't like books forced on me.
Reply: They aren't, at least in CBC. You get a detailed description of each Selection in the monthly Club Bulletin. Under Plan A (described below), you need take only 3 books out of some 30 to be offered in the next 15 months. Breathes there an intelligent conservative who won't be reading at least 3 of these 30 books? We doubt it, but we provide for their freedom of action anyway. Under Plan B (described below), you need *never* accept a Selection, and you still enjoy all privileges of membership.

Objection: I don't want my books "preselected".
Reply: They always are, to some extent. Publishers decide which books to publish, which books to bring to your notice by advertising. Book review editors decide what books to review, and thus to call to your attention. CBC likewise selects. The question really is, do you like at least some of the books the Club offers? Below is a sampling of our Selections. If you can't find any you like, then the Club is simply not for you.

Objection: I don't want to be bothered refusing each Selection I don't want.
Reply: Well, in the course of deciding—and perhaps refusing (on a form we always provide)—you *learn* all about the new conservative books and what's in them. Isn't that worth a few minutes a month?

Objection: Maybe I won't get my refusal back in time.
Reply: You get from 18 to 25 days, depending on where you live.

Objection: I don't want to be under obligation.
Reply: You need not be. See obligation-free Plan B below.

Objection: I like to buy from my bookstore.
Reply: You should, for most books. A book club can offer you excellent bargains on *selected* books; a good bookstore will get *any* book for you, and is therefore justified in charging the regular retail price. Book clubs and bookstores complement each other. Both are necessary.

Do I help the conservative cause by joining CBC?

Definitely. In our first year, starting from scratch, the Club distributed over 150,000 conservative books. CBC sales of most titles far surpassed sales by the publisher.

This not only means more conservative books are being read. It means more income for conservative writers—more incentive for them to keep on with their vital work.

Perhaps most significant, CBC has made the Liberals along Publishers' Row sit up and take notice. Publishers now call us to see if the Club might be interested in conservative manuscripts they're considering. Several times now, a nod from the Club has prompted a publisher to offer the author a contract.

The Club features a special Omnibus Volume every few months—three or four books bound into one. This format enables us to give extra value . . . and to offer a dash of the unusual, the kind of book many a conservative might otherwise overlook.

Finally, the Club Bulletin gives members a really comprehensive review of each Selection, thus keeps them abreast of important conservative books even when they decide not to buy them.

How the Club Works

As a member, you get the monthly Club Bulletin free. It describes the current Selection and Alternates, and also features a news column for conservatives, "And RIGHTLY So". If you want the Selection, there's no need to do anything. It comes automatically (and always at Club discount). If you don't want it, merely send back the handy form always provided.

There are no fees. You need never pay in advance. You are billed only when you actually receive a book. And you have this choice of membership plans:

Plan A. You get a free book of your choice on joining, in return for which you agree to take 3 books over the next 15 months, from among some 30 the Club will offer. After buying 3 books, you are free to resign. (Happily, only about 15% of our members have, in fact, resigned—eloquent testimony that most are pleased with the Club.)

You may choose any one of the following books free if you join under Plan A. Since these are all past Selections or Alternates, they also give you a good idea of the quality of CBC Selections:

15. Suicide of the West *by James Burnham. Retail price* **$5.95.**

41. Omnibus Volume 4. Where's The Rest of Me?—The Ronald Reagan Story *by Ronald Reagan with R. G. Hubler. 17 photographs. Unabridged.* **The Equivocal Men** *by Holmes M. Alexander. Unabridged.* **Reading Without Dick and Jane** *by Arthur S. Trace, Jr. Unabridged.* **Welfare, Freedom and Inflation** *by Wilhelm Roepke. Unabridged. 4 selections in one. Retail value* **$17.40.**

23. Reminiscences *by Douglas MacArthur. Lavishly illustrated. Retail price* **$6.95.**

25. White Teacher in a Black School *by Robert Kendall. Retail price* **$4.95.**

26. Cold Friday *by Whittaker Chambers. Retail price* **$5.95.**

27. Omnibus Volume 2. *Includes 2 complete books, 1 generous excerpt, 1 lengthy essay—all bound into one handsome volume:* **The Greatest Plot in History** *by Ralph de Toledano,* **What You Should Know About Inflation** *(Newly Revised) by Henry Hazlitt,* **The Great Interlude** *(Excerpts) by Francis Russell,* **Political Causes of the American Revolution** *by Lord Acton. Retail value* **$14.95.**

39. Red Spies in the UN *by Pierre J. Huss and George Carpozi, Jr. 42 photographs. Index. Retail price* **$5.50.**

31. How the Far East Was Lost *by Anthony Kubek. Retail price* **$10.00.**

33. Omnibus Volume 3. *Includes 3 complete books bound into one handsome volume:* **The Moulding of Communists** *by Frank S. Meyer,* **The Grim Truth About Fluoridation** *by Robert M. Buck,* **Path of Dalliance** *by Auberon Waugh. Retail value* **$11.90.**

35. Congress and the American Tradition *by James Burnham. Retail price* **$7.50.**

36. JFK: The Man and the Myth *by Victor Lasky. Retail price* **$7.95.**

37. The Enterprising Americans *by John Chamberlain. Illustrated. Retail price* **$5.95.**

21. Omnibus Volume 1. How to Win an Election *by Stephen C. Shadegg.* **Unabridged. The Big Man,** *Henry J. Taylor's torrid novel.* **Unabridged. Screwtape Proposes a Toast,** *excerpt from C.S. Lewis' "The World's Last Night".* **The Convenient State,** *excerpt from "What is Conservatism" by Gary Wills. Retail Value* **$18.40.**

29. The Fabric of Terror *by Bernardo Teixeira. Retail Price* **$4.95.**

43. The Liberal Establishment *By M. Stanton Evans. Retail price* **$5.95.**

45. What Happened to Goldwater? *by Stephen C. Shadegg. Retail price* **$5.95.**

47. The Roosevelt Myth *by John T. Flynn. Retail price* **$5.95.**

After their first free selection, Conservative Book Club members get deep discounts on the books they decide to buy — reductions as high as 75%!

Plan B. You do not get a free book on joining, but you enjoy all membership privileges and are *never* obligated to buy a book provided you send in the refusal form. You get the Bulletin free and need not accept any monthly Selection until (we hope) one comes along that strikes your fancy.

So come on in—the books are fine. To try membership, just pick the Plan you prefer and send the coupon below (or write on your own stationery) to Conservative Book Club, 542 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

Conservative Book Club
542 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Please enroll me as a Trial Member of the CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB. I understand that membership entitles me to buy Club Selections at discounts of 20% to 75% plus shipping. As a member I am eligible to participate in all sales, and you will provide free gift card service if ever I ask you to mail a Club book to a friend; you charge only the Club discount price plus shipping. Each month you will send me free the Club Bulletin describing Selections and other recommended books, any of which I may reject on the handy form provided. If I accept a Selection I need do nothing; it will come automatically.

☐ **PLAN A.** *Send, free, the book whose number I have circled below:*

15 21 23 25 26 27 29 31 33 35 36 37 39 41 43 45 47

My sole obligation is to buy 3 books over the next 15 months, after which I am free to resign at any time.

HE-17

☐ **PLAN B.** *I wish to join CBC on open membership, under which I enjoy all privileges of membership without receiving a free book, and without the obligation to buy any CBC books at all. My sole obligation is to refuse books I do not want on form provided. I can resign any time.*

Name.....

Address.....

City/Zone..... State.....

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